BLAINE

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Mary Louise Blaine
with the affectionate
regards of her kinsman
John Ewing Blaine
April 23rd 1870.

THE BLAINE FAMILY

John Ewing Laine

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THE

BLAINE FAMILY

JAMES BLAINE, Emigrant

AND HIS CHILDREN

EPHRAIM
ALEXANDER
WILLIAM
ELEANOR

Compiled and edited by
JOHN EWING BLAINE
Lenox Place, Cincinnati, Ohio
1920

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FOREWORD

IN PREPARING this narrative of James Blaine, and more particularly of his son, Colonel Ephraim Blaine, I have carried out a long-cherished desire to bring together in concise and permanent form, fragments of family history, gathered from many sources.

The pioneer days of the family in America are very accurately described in Gail Hamilton's life of James G. Blaine, from which, through the courtesy of Funk & Wagnalls Company, publishers, I have drawn freely. In addition, it has been my pleasure to make a diligent search of public records, to consult authorities and to seek information through personal interviews and through correspondence with the older living members of the family, several of whom have but recently passed away. The results of these efforts have been written into the narrative. That it is brief, that it is incomplete, must always be a matter of regret. Our ancestors, many of them at least, were careless or indifferent about preserving the records and memorials of their families, and of the incidents of their daily lives. Perhaps their vision was not broad enough to reach into the distant future and picture the interest with which coming generations would turn to them as the pioneers of the glorious America of today. Their interest was in their own time, in the strenuous life and daily duties that brought them prosperity and happiness and peace, in training their children for usefulness and service, and in worshipping God in a freedom of spirit they had not known in the land from whence they came.

The passing years have scattered the family far and wide; many have disappeared in the mists of time, and with them, no doubt, have been lost documents and manuscripts that we would count of great value. A disastrous and irreparable loss, was the almost criminal destruction of Ephraim Blaine's public documents, manuscripts and private papers stored, after his

death, in the house of his son Robert. The servants found them convenient for lighting the fires in the great mansion, and empty barrels and boxes were the mute witnesses of the havoc that had been wrought.

In addition to my acknowledgments to The Funk & Wagnalls Publishing Co., I wish to return my thanks to the publishers for kindly granted permission to use selections from "Carlisle Old and New," published by the Civic Club of Carlisle, and "The Presbyterian Encyclopedia," published by The Presbyterian Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

My acknowledgment is also made to the publishers (my letters to whom, were returned to me unopened) for selections used from "Egles History of Pennsylvania," Dewitt C. Goodrich & Company, Publishers, and from the "History of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania," Mr. James S. Scott, Publisher.

This narrative contains but little perhaps, of value or interest to the stranger; it covers, however, a brief history of a family distinguished for its patriotic services during Colonial and Revolutionary days to whom historians have done scant justice; it has its value to the patriotic and loyal descendants of James Blaine, and Ephraim Blaine, his son, and to them it is dedicated.

THE BLAINE FAMILY

I

FROM a muster roll in "ye province of Ulster" made in 1630, and preserved in the British Museum, and from a list of persons who paid the Hearth or Chimney tax (1665) in the Parish of Raphoe, County of Donegal, Ireland, preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin, the following names are taken:

> Patrick Blaine of Aghenkrage, Thomas Blaine, John Galbreath, Alexander Galbreath, Andrew Galbreath, Martin Galbreath, Thomas Galbreath, Dunken Lyone, John Lyone, Robert Lyone, William Lyone.

These families were all represented in the great Scotch-Irish migration to America, that began in 1718 and continued unabated for forty years or more, and it is with these we have to do. Arriving in America at different periods, and choosing their homes in Pennsylvania, in the beautiful and picturesque Cumberland Valley and the Valley of the Juniata, they shared their trials as neighbors in the pioneer days, and within a few years the Blaines, the Galbraiths, and the Lyons were drawn nearer together, and became more closely related through marriages, of which more particular mention will be made later.

The conditions in northern Ireland at the time the migration of the Scotch-Irish began, are matters of history, too well known and too extended to be repeated in this brief narrative. Fines, forfeitures and imprisonments, estates confiscated, taxes increased, factories closed, rents on lands leased from the crown increased to an extent that reduced many to poverty, intolerable religious persecutions, the Presbyterian ministers, among others, being prohibited under severe pains and penalties from preaching, baptizing or in any way ministering to their people—these were but a few of the grievances of a people described by Mr. Froude, as "of the same metal with those who came over in the Mayflower—Presbyterians, Independents, Puritans, in search of a wider breathing space than was allowed them at home."

Dean Swift in referring to the existing conditions in Northern Ireland, wrote in 1720, "whoever travels this country and observes the face of Nature, or the faces and habits and dwellings of the natives, will hardly think himself in a land where law, religion or common humanity is professed."

Ireland was not the home land of the Blaines, the Galbraiths, the Lyons—they were all of Scotch ancestry, and in Ireland they resented the intolerable conditions they were powerless to remedy. Their manhood rebelled at injustice and oppression. They refused to submit to indignities that were borne by the native born Irish Catholics. So it is not strange that news of the great free and beautiful land across the sea filled their hearts with longing and desire, and that the stories of its charms and its possibilities for themselves and their children proved an attraction they could not resist.

James Blaine in his sturdy young Protestant manhood, putting behind him the history and traditions of the past, bade farewell to family and friends, and with his wife Isabella, and four year old son Ephraim, came over the sea from Londonderry, and in the year 1745 found a home in the Donegal of the New World.

Donegal, Pennsylvania, claims him, and to Donegal he must have come first, for in the year 1767 Temple Thompson, of Donegal, died, leaving two hundred acres of land and other property to three minor children, of whom he appointed James Blaine guardian; indicating that he had tarried in Donegal and was probably a relative of the family. James Blaine at any rate took charge of the children and educated them, fulfilling the trust of the dying father. Subsequently he made his home in Toboyne Township, where he took up a large tract of land on the south side of the blue Juniata, extending his interests in many directions. He lived long and prospered. Tradition locates one of his homes in Philadelphia, though he may have shared it with his eldest son. An old-fashioned two-story brick house on the north side of Arch, in the neighborhood of Fourth or Fifth Street, was many years ago pointed out as the Blaine house. In Carlisle also, where his son Ephraim had established his home, he spent time enough to make warm friendships, to ma-

ture the slow-growing plant, confidence, and to lend his Scotch-Presbyterian sympathy and assistance in building the old stone church, which, with improvements and enlargements, still stands on the public square in Carlisle. It was in this building two years before the Declaration of Independence, that the influential men of Cumberland County met and appointed a Committee, of which his son Ephraim was chosen a member, "to co-operate in every proper measure conducing to the general welfare of British America."

But in Toboyne Township, then on the frontier, he made his abiding place and there he assumed a leading part in the affairs of the province, so long as it continued a province. He later took an active interest in the State when it became a State, and in the Nation when a Nation was born.

While Pennsylvania was still English, and the French were putting the Indians on their track of blood and fire and torture that they might gain control of the New World, James Blaine, for all his Scotch-Irish blood, was sturdily on the English side, though in the stubborn and brutal Braddock he saw repeated in the wilderness the same British policy which had driven him from the Donegal of the Old World to the wilderness of the New. Just as sturdily, when Pennsylvania would throw off her foreign ties and become American, James Blaine gave all the wisdom and sympathy of his declining years, as well as the sons of his strength, to the struggle for independence, nor laid down the torch of life till he had seen that struggle end in victory.

As his family grew to maturity each took up a tract of land around him on the sunny side of the same Juniata. As late as March 24, 1777, a deed from James Blaine and Isabella Blaine, his wife, residents of Toboyne Township, Cumberland County, conveys to William Blaine, one of their sons, four hundred acres in Toboyne.

So they took root and extended themselves in the new country, carrying with them wherever they went, and upbuilding wherever they stopped, the church and the school. They lived at peace with all the world, so long as the world would ordain the things that make for peace, but desiring peace only under liberty.

Successful in all his business activities, happy in his domestic relations, the father of nine children who survived him, the first recorded grief of James Blaine was the death of his wife Isabella—a loss in some degree repaired by his subsequent marriage with Elizabeth Carskaden, daughter of George Carskaden, of Toboyne, his friend and neighbor. The second marriage did not, apparently, disturb the family harmony, for by will his executors were "my beloved son Ephraim and my beloved wife Elizabeth." Their honorable exactitude appears in an inventory which shows accounts of debit and credit, carefully estimated and duly balanced, to the smallest detail.

In 1792 James Blaine passed away from earth well stricken in years. He had lived through the storm and stress of Indian and civil war, supporting his sons with his patriotism, and rejoicing with them in the triumph of the cause of liberty which each upheld with all his strength, the one giving to it the blessing and approval of his patriarchal years, the others their courage and power. He had lived to see that his experiment of a change of home had not been a mistake. The petty restrictions of the British Government and the consequent exasperations and hardships of life in Ireland had driven him from that country, and he had come into a land where freedom was limited only by the laws which he and his compeers in their wisdom had made, and where possessions were made commensurate with ability of brain, skill of hand and quality of honor.

With the exception of one who had gone before him, he had been able to rear his children in comfort, to intelligence and self-respect, and was permitted to see them clothed in the sovereign power of self-governing citizens and held in esteem by the republic which they had served. Surely he could wrap the drapery of his couch about him and with complete satisfaction lie down, not to pleasant dreams, for "dreams were no part of the faith of the Scotch-Presbyterians. Their creed was of no such stuff as dreams are made of. They died under contract with God, in full expectation that He would and moral demand that He should, grant them immortal life in Jesus Christ our Lord."

II.

OF JAMES BLAINE'S nine children, Ephraim, the little Irishman, was the eldest. He received a classical education at the school of Rev. Dr. Allison, an institution of learning famous in its time. No better proof is needed of the principle that it is the teacher, and not boards, buildings, or machinery, that accomplishes education, than the number of distinguished men of that day whose biography records their education by Rev. Dr. Allison. There was a commanding reason why the young gentleman from North Ireland should be sent to Dr. Allison's school, which was, that this noted educator himself had come from the Irish Donegal, and had settled in Toboyne township, neighboring the Blaine home. He was, moreover, pronounced the greatest classical scholar in America, especially in Greek, and "a great literary character." In addition to the honors accorded him in his American home, he had the distinction of being the first of his presbytery to receive the honorary degree of D. D. from the University of Glasgow.

When young Ephraim left the patriotic and stimulating training of this school, he went armed with a recommendation from Dr. Allison for an ensigncy in the provincial service and endorsed as "a young gentleman of good family." Nearly all his short life had been passed within sound of the rifle shot, and it is not strange that he should have turned to military service. Dr. Allison's recommendation was honored, and young Blaine was appointed commissary sergeant. Then began the apprenticeship which fitted him for valuable services to his country in the struggle for independence. The wars between the Provincials and the Indians were relentless, and with many varying fortunes were steadily tending towards Indian subjugation and provincial supremacy. But the struggle was bitter and long. Dr. McGill has said, "The rich and beautiful Cumberland Valley became the bloodiest battle-ground we have ever had since the beginning of our American civilization. There the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians had been suffered to pour their stream of

immigration, in order that they might stand guardsmen for the Nation through nearly the whole of a century."

The conflict which opened in 1753 and in which our ancestry shared so largely was part and parcel of a grand struggle in which the Indian was but an ally.

France was at this time, in possession of Canada and France and England became rival claimants to the soil of America.

Hostilities between these two powers were openly declared in 1754; the peaceful era of Pennsylvania was at an end, and the dark clouds of savage warfare were gathering. Little did the peaceful inhabitants of these beautiful valleys dream of the immensity and the horror of the conflict that was impending.

Two of the great nations of Europe entering a deadly conflict in lands thousands of miles from their own countries; *the prize*, a continent with natural resources second to none upon earth; *the sublime arena*, the wonderful valleys, the majestic mountains and the endless and practically unexplored forests of a new world.

Surely the days were dark and ominous. The conflict between these two great nations, one supported by our forefathers, the other supported by the native Indians, raged on American soil for ten long years, years of blackness, almost despair to our forebears, and the horrors and ravages of which can never be fully known. Indian warriors estimated that in the first years of the war they killed fifty whites for one Indian that was killed and in after years when the whites better understood their modes of warfare, they still killed ten whites for each Indian that was slain. This great disparity existed no doubt, because of the massacre by the Indians of helpless and unprotected women and children.

It was in the midst of these exciting and desperate times that Ephraim Blaine received his appointment to an ensigncy in His Majesty's Service, (corresponding to a Lieutenancy in the present day).

In 1758 Lieutenant Blaine was assigned to duty at Fort Ligonier, Pennsylvania, later becoming commander of the Post. Here he remained, fighting the Indians and protecting the frontier until late in the year 1763. The story of his service is par-

tially told in the following extracts from the history of that period, and in his personal letters: July 7, 1759, Col. Stephen reports to Gen. Stanwix:

"Yesterday about one o'clock, the scouts and hunters returned to camp and reported that they had not seen the least sign of the enemy about, upon which, in compliance with Major Tulliken's request, I sent Lieut. Blaine with R. Americans to Bedford. About three-quarters of an hour after the detachment had marched, the enemy made an attempt to surprise the post. * * * At first I imagined the enemy only intended to amuse the garrison while they were engaging with Lieut. Blaine's party."

In the latter part of May, 1763, Captain Ecuyer wrote to Col. Boquet from Pittsburg, that he believed the Indian affair from the evidence around him was general, and he trembled for the outposts. Fort Ligonier was then commanded by Lieut. Blaine of the Royal American Regiment.

The record states that Blaine had been at this post for a number of years. When his affairs were at the worst, nothing was heard from him for long periods, as all his messengers were killed.

He writes June 4, 1763, "Thursday last my garrison was attacked by a body of Indians, about five in the morning, but as they only fired on us from the skirts of the woods, I contented myself with giving them three cheers, without spending a single shot upon them. As they continued their popping upon the side next the town, I sent the Sergeant of the Royal Americans with a proper detachment to fire the houses, which effectually disappointed them in their plans."

June 17th he writes to General Boquet: "I hope to see yourself and live in daily hopes of a reinforcement. * * * * I believe the communication between Fort Pitt and this is entirely cut off, having heard nothing from there since May 30th, though two expresses have gone from Bedford by this post."

June 20th he explains that he has not been able to report for some time, the roads having been completely closed by the enemy. On the 21st he reports: "The Indians made a second attempt in a very serious manner for near two hours, but with

the like success of the first. They began with attempting to cut off the retreat of a small party of fifteen men, who from their impatience to come at four Indians who showed themselves, in a great measure forced me to let them out. In the evening I think above a hundred lay in ambush beside the creek about four hundred yards from the Fort, and just as the party was returning pretty near where they lay, they rushed out when they undoubtedly would have succeeded, had it not been for a deep morass which intervened. Immediately after, they began their attack and I dare say they fired upward of one thousand shot. Nobody received any damage. So far my good fortune in danger still attends me."

The following letter was written by Wm. Plunket to Col. Shippen, Jr., June 20, 1763, (Pennsylvania Provincial Council, Vol. IV, p. 109):

"Mr. Blaine commanding at Legonier has not had a scrap from Pittsburg, nor even any verbal intelligence since the second express, which went from there to Philadelphia, the third express taking the road by Fort Cumberland; that circumstance with the loss of a man at Legonier who going out on the 14th instant to bring his horse was picked up, (so termed) near that place giving Mr. Blaine, with many others reason to conjecture that Pittsburg is infested and the communication cut off."

By some means Blaine got word through to Captain Ourry of the fall of Presque Isle and the two other forts, for Gen'l. Boquet reports to Gen'l. Amherst, July 3d, the news which he had received from Capt. Ourry, who had received it from Blaine. Knowing the straits in which Lieut. Blaine and his men were, and having fears that they could not hold out without relief, Capt. Ourry sent out from Bedford a party of twenty volunteers, all good woodsmen, who reached Ligonier safely. While Boquet lay at Carlisle and the tidings were more and more gloomy, his anxieties centered on Fort Ligonier. If that post had fallen, his force would probably have been unable to proceed, and his would have been the fate of Braddock. In the words of the authentic narrative of Gen'l. Boquet, "The fort was in the greatest danger of falling into the hands of the enemy before the Army could reach it, the stockade being very bad

and the garrison extremely weak, they had attacked it vigorously, but had been repulsed by the bravery and good conduct of Lieut. Blaine."

For an object of such importance every risk was to be run. Thirty of the best "Highlanders" were chosen, furnished with guides and ordered to push forward with the utmost speed. The attempt succeeded, they were not discovered by the enemy until they came in sight of the fort, which was beset by the savages. They received a volley as they made for the gate, but entered safely to the unspeakable relief of Blaine and his beleagured men.

The condition of those at Fort Ligonier during those last days must have been miserable in the extreme; cooped up in the fort and blockaded for several weeks, they could neither hear from the outside world, nor could they convey any information. We can then well imagine that it was with great joy they caught the first glimpse of the "red coats" emerging out of the laurel bushes as they appeared coming down the slopes from the base of the Laurel hills. The troops who had garrisoned this post during this terrible time had, for the most part, come out with Forbes in 1758. To them life was becoming a burden; they were all tired of this service, and we read with marked interest the series of complaints with which the commanding officers at these posts worried the ears of Col. Boquet. August 5th, Lieut. Blaine, after congratulating Col. Boquet on his recent victory at Bushy Run, adds: "I have now to beg that I may not be left any longer in this forlorn way for I can assure you the fatigue I have gone through begins to get the better of me. I must, therefore, beg that you will appoint me by the return of the convoy a proper garrison. * * * * My present situation is fifty times worse than ever." And again on the 17th of September: "I must beg leave to recommend to your particular attention the sick soldiers here, as there is neither surgeon nor medicine, it would really be charity to order them up. I must also beg leave to ask what you intend to do with the poor starved militia, who have neither shirts, shoes, nor anything else. I am sorry you can do nothing for the poor inhabitants. * * * * I really get heartily tired of this

post." He endured it two months longer and then breaks out again on the 24th of November: "I intend going home by the first opportunity, being pretty much tired by the service that's so little worth any man's time, and the more so, as I cannot but think that I have been so particularly unlucky in it."

III

AFTER resigning from the army in December, 1763, Lieutenant Blaine made his home in Carlisle and in June, 1764, purchased a house and lot, described in the plat of the town as lot No. 199. In the deed to this property, the residence of both grantor and grantee is given as Carlisle. The purchase of this property by him at the early age of twenty-three, was followed through a busy life, by purchases of other town lots and farming lands, until his possessions established him as one of the largest land owners of his day.

June 26, 1765, he married Rebecca Galbraith, daughter of Robert Galbraith, and step-daughter of Major John Byers, whose home was on the Alexander Springs Road near Carlisle. Rebecca Galbraith was born in Donegal Township, where Ephraim Blaine's father first settled and which township was largely settled by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. The sterling character of these settlers and the prominence of the family of Ephraim Blaine's wife, Rebecca Galbraith, deserves more than passing notice. To quote from Egle's History of Pennsylvania:

"Many of them, (the Scotch-Irish) occupied prominent positions in Colonial times and the records of the Revolutionary War and that of 1812, fully established their claim to the purest patriotism and love of country. Whatever is said to their credit, equally applies to the Scotch-Irish who settled in the southeastern section of the county and the back settlements beyond Donegal. Of those who first settled in the township and were there at the time of the organization of the county and were brought into public notice, the Galbraiths deserve the first attention. The father, John Galbraith, having died in Ireland, the sons John and James, and their families, came to America from Queenstown with William Penn about 1718. They belonged to a family of the remotest antiquity. Its name is derived from the Celtic, and it originally belonged to the Lenox of Scotland. It was in the parish of Badenock chiefs of the name had their residence. The Galbraiths of the Isle of

Ghiga descended from those of Badenock, having fled there with Lord James Stewart, youngest son of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, from the Lenox, after burning Dumbarton, in the reign of James I of Scotland. They continued to hold that island until 1500. There is now a small island in Scotland called Inch (Island) Galbraith, and upon it are many ruins of castles and villages, the strongholds built by the clan when war was the rule."

Of the brothers, John Galbraith tarried in Philadelphia, while James, the great-grandfather of Rebecca, with his family, sought the fertile fields that lay beyond. Finding the hills and valleys of Conestoga beautiful to the eye, and well-watered and fertile, there he chose to remain. James Galbraith, (b. 1666, d. 1744,) was a man in the full maturity of life, strong and resourceful. The wilderness had no terrors for him, and he at once proceeded to build a house and establish his home. His sons, John, aged twenty-eight, and Andrew, aged twenty-six, settled on lands near-by, while James, Jr., aged fifteen, and his sisters, remained in the father's house. In this vast, rich, strange land the family clung together, and having provided shelter for themselves, without delay they proceeded to organize a church. No church had as yet been established in the community. The obstacles to be overcome were great but the will was there and the faith of the Fathers was with the father and sons. An appeal was made, willing hands lent assistance and in less than two years a building was erected and Donegal Presbyterian Church, with Andrew Galbraith as its first ruling elder, became the center of the social and religious activities of the rapidly increasing Scotch-Irish population. For nearly two hundred years, this little church of the wilderness has served the purposes for which it was built. Its history is treasured by the great church of which it is a part, and Donegal Church still stands as a monument to its founders, to whose descendants the following description taken from the Presbyterian Encyclopedia will be of interest:

"Of the several Scotch-Irish settlements in America, in the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries, the one in Donegal Township, Lancaster

DONEGAL CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

County, Pa., is the most notable. It became the nursery of Presbyterianism in Middle, Western and Southwestern Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina. Donegal Church was organized in 1719 or very early in 1720. Andrew Galbraith, Esq., son of James Galbraith, who came to America with William Penn, from Queenstown, upon his second visit (and whose remains are buried at Derry Graveyard) settled upon land adjoining Donegal Church on the south, in 1718, for which he received a patent from the Penns in 1736, for two hundred and twelve acres. He was the first ruling elder of this church and to him belongs the credit of organizing the congregation, and the selection of one of the most admirable and attractive sites for a church edifice within the broad limits of the state. The first meeting-house was erected with logs, and stood a few yards south of the present structure. After it had been used for a dozen years, the present edifice was erected. Loose stones were collected from the surface of the ground in the surrounding woods, with which the walls were built. There was no effort made by the masons to dress the stone; they were simply laid in mortar, to a line. The edges were craggy and rough. And there were no stones in the building that one man could not handle conveniently. The walls were plastered on the inside but the outside was left in its rough state until the remodeling of the house in 1850. The front of the building was on the south side facing the graveyard, with a double doorway, the only entrance into the house. The door frame and windows had a circular head. The pulpit stood against the northern side and immediately opposite the doorway. A broad aisle led from the door to another one running lengthwise of the building in front of the pulpit. For some years after the church was built, the floors of the aisles were composed of earth; no stoves were admitted; an innovation of that kind was considered incompatible with the worship of a true Christian; gradually, however, two large stoves cast at Cornwall were introduced, and the aisles paved with brick.

Of course there was no paint upon any of the woodwork. Thus the building stood until 1772, when it was remodeled."

James Galbraith and his sons, rejoiced in the freedom of the new world. The sons stood by their father in noble character, patriotic service, and public record. Their lives were peaceful, and contented. Their influence in the community strong and vigorous. The father and sons were repeatedly elected to positions of honor and trust, and before the father's death, the family had become known in America as it had been known in the land from which they came, "The Galbraiths of Donegal."

John Galbraith, son of James, (born in Ireland 1690, died 1754,) established his home on Donegal Meeting House Run, on lands adjoining his brother Andrew and near by his father's. In 1721 he erected a saw and grist mill on his land, and being on the highway, or Indian trail of that day, leading to the Chicquesalunga, neighbors gathered about him, attracted by the convenience of the mills, and the pleasant meadows and woodlands. Here John Galbraith bore himself steadfastly for law and order.

He was a member of the first Grand Jury drawn in Lancaster County (Ellis' History of Lancaster County, Pa., page 267); was elected and served as Sheriff of Lancaster County in 1730-32 (Pennsylvania Provincial Archives, Vol. 3, pp. 387-416); and was Captain in the Associators Regiment of the west end of Lancaster County on the Susquehanna 1747-1748, (Pa. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. II, page 437). The little son, Robert, whom he had brought with him from England, found a wife in Rebecca ..... After a few years, a great sorrow came to John Galbraith, in the death of this loved son in his young manhood. In addition to his widow, Robert left two children, John and Rebecca. By will he left his little son John a sacred charge to his father, and afterwards the young widow, by her own will, became with her little daughter, Rebecca, a sacred charge to her prosperous young neighbor, Captain John Byers, who was an officer in the French and Indian wars, a man of prominence and large influence in provincial days and a son of David Byers of Donegal. This marriage scarcely brought separation from her family, for his broad smiling acres lay close by, and all the orchards and meadows were broad and pleasant —a delectable home for the two grandchildren of John Gal-

braith. The broad stone house thrown open to them, was ample and comfortable, and in this home with its wide dooryard filled with the bloom of flowers, and the cool shade of lofty trees inviting to quiet and hospitality, the children, John and Rebecca, spent the sunny days of their childhood. Subsequently Captain John Byers, with his family, removed to an estate on Alexander Springs Lane, near Carlisle, in Cumberland County.

It was here that Ephraim Blaine wooed and won his bride. After his marriage he is supposed to have lived on the lot on East Main Street in Carlisle, now owned by the First Lutheran Church. Intimate friends and family connections surrounded him. On the corner opposite lived General John Armstrong, who had married in Ireland Rebecca Lyon, sister of John Lyon. Below, where the Barnits property now is, lived John Lyon, who had married in Ireland Margaret Armstrong, sister of John Armstrong. All of these were destined to play a prominent part in the early history of the country. John Armstong arrived in America in 1748, and at once took an active part in public affairs, especially in the military affairs of his new country. His first great accomplishment was, when in 1756, at the head of about three hundred farmer soldiers, he routed the Indians from their Kittanning stronghold, destroyed their town, released eleven English prisoners and secured, at least, temporary peace and security for the settlers. The corporation of Philadelphia, on account of this victory, on the fifth of January following, addressed a complimentary letter to Colonel Armstrong, thanking him and his officers for their gallant conduct and presenting him with a piece of plate. When the Indians again became troublesome, Colonel Armstrong took part in the expedition led by General Forbes against Fort Duquesne, and when the French taking alarm fired the fort and fled, with his own hands, he raised the British flag over the ruins.

Leaving an active and successful business life, John Armstrong responded to the call of the Bell that sent echoing round the world the proclamation of American Independence. He entered into the struggle with the fire and enthusiasm of a born soldier and his record in the trying and responsible position of Brigadier General and Major General in the Revolutionary

War, form one of the bright pages in American history. For nearly fifty years and until the time of his death, March 6, 1795, General Armstrong made his home in the town of Carlisle. He held many positions of honor and trust, and was elected a member of the Continental Congress 1778-1780, and again 1787-1788.

The esteem in which he was held is expressed in the following extract from "Carlisle, Old and New": "A Colonel in the French and Indian War, in which he won lasting fame at Kittanning; a General in the Revolutionary War; a Councillor in times of peace, whose practical wisdom was sought by the authorities of State and Nation; the trusted friend of General Washington; and a man 'living habitually in the fear of the Lord, though fearing not the face of man,' General Armstrong is a son whom Carlisle delights to honor."

His sister, Margaret Armstrong, whom John Lyon took for wife in Enniskillen, Ireland, brought to her husband, a strong and beautiful character, second only in wisdom and sound judgment to that of her illustrious brother; and down through more than a century and a half, has come to us the story of Margaret Armstrong Lyon, crowned with a brilliant intellect, remarkable intelligence and rare conversational powers that fitted her for any station in life.

John Lyon (died 1780) established his family in the rich and picturesque valley of the Juniata near the little village of Mifflintown, and here he spent the remainder of his life. Earnest in his endeavors, and diligent in his labors for the good of the community, assisted by the rare tact and unusual endowments of his brilliant wife, his position was soon assured as one of the leading citizens of his day, not only in the activities of the pioneer life, with its cares and burdens, but in the religious life of the community as well. In 1773 through his efforts, a proprietary grant of twenty additional acres of land for the use of the Presbyterian Church of Tuscarora was secured, and here in the graveyard of the church, he and his wife found their final resting place. The only public office held by John Lyon of which we have record, was that of Quartermaster of the 4th

Battalion, Pennsylvania Militia, to which he was appointed May 14, 1778. (Pa. Archives, Fifth Series, Volume 6, page 253.)

His son Samuel acquired and settled on lands adjoining his father's, but only a few years elapsed when, through the death of his father, he became owner of the entire estate. Here Samuel Lyon brought his bride, Eleanor Blaine, sister of Ephraim Blaine, and here he resided until the year 1785, when he removed his residence to Carlisle. April 6, 1771, when but 21 years old, he was appointed by Provincial Authority, Magistrate of Milford Township. (Pennsylvania Provincial Archives, Vol. 9, page 732.) This position he held continuously until June 19, 1777, when he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council, Justice of the Peace. (Pennsylvania Provincial Archives, Vol. II, page 229.)

The following month he abandoned his civil pursuits and on July 31, 1777, entered the Military Service as Colonel of the 4th Battalion, Cumberland County Associators, (Penn. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. 14, page 385.) October 23, 1777, he was elected Colonel of the 1st Battalion, Cumberland County Militia. (Penn. Archives, Fifth Series, Vol. 6, page 22.) May 14, 1778, he was commissioned Colonel of the 4th Battalion, Pennsylvania Militia. (Penn. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. 14, page 411.) July 3, 1780, he was appointed Commissioner of Purchases for the Continental Army for the County of Cumberland. (Penn. Archives, 1st Series, Vol. 8, page 440.) June 26, 1781, he was commissioned Assistant Commissary General of Purchases for the Continental Army. (Penn. Archives, 1st Series, Vol. 8, page 715.) In 1795, ten years after he established his residence in Carlisle, his daughter Margaret was married to her cousin, James Blaine.

IV

EPHRAIM BLAINE, in the peaceful years that followed his retirement from Colonial Military Service, turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. With headquarters in Carlisle he engaged in the milling business and also became a skillful and successful Indian trader. He never, however, made trade subservient to patriotism. Later, in 1771, when elected Sheriff of Cumberland County, he seems to have given up Indian trade. He never encroached on what he regarded the rights of the country, being constitutionally on the side of law and order, even against some of his own friends; for through the piping times of peace the bugle blast of war was ever sounding. Turbulence was the natural after-swell and roar of past storms.

The Scotch-Irish Presbyterians were fain to enjoy the liberty which they valued so highly and had bought so dearly. Sometimes they verily thought they did God service by resisting the powers that existed. During the prevalence of Indian War an act of the Assembly prohibited the selling of guns, powder and other warlike stores to Indians, but a company of traders, tempted of the devil, risked the safety of the community by selling their wares, irrespective of law, to the Indians. The ruling Quakers, supposed to be friendly to the Indians and hostile to the Presbyterians, did not interpose; whereupon the law and order Cumberland men took the enforcement of law into their own hands by seizing the stock of goods, blankets, lead, tomahawks, scalping-knives and gunpowder. On another occasion two Germans, who had murdered ten peaceable Indians, were arrested and lodged in Carlisle jail, but a warrant was issued for their removal to Philadelphia for trial. The Carlisle folk counted this an encroachment on the right of a citizen to be tried by a jury of his countrymen in the county where the crime was committed. Some seventy men, well armed, appeared at the door of Carlisle jail early one morning, surprised the keeper, effected entrance and bore away the murderers. Colonel Armstrong, the Sheriff, William Lyon, Ephraim Blaine, the

Presbyterian clergyman-soldier, John Steel, then a youngster of twenty-three, and all the more likely for that to be on hand, and others, gathered to the assistance of Sheriff Armstrong in pursuing the rioters but they escaped to Virginia. One is fain to believe that the chase for such law-breakers was not over-hot.

From 1769 to 1773 inclusive, Ephraim Blaine appears upon the tax lists for East Pennsboro Township in Cumberland County, first as a "renter", then as the owner of the property. In this township he must have resided, for in the years of 1770 to 1773 he was taxed at one time on three grist and saw mills, and was taxed in 1770 for one servant (slave) and for two in the succeeding years until 1774, when the two servants appear on his tax list in Middleton Township. In 1771 when in his 30th year, he was elected High Sheriff of Cumberland County, and continued in that position until 1774. Though serving as Sheriff, he let no opportunity pass for securing desirable real estate and in 1772 purchased four hundred acres of land on the beautiful Conodoquinet Creek in Middleton Township, near Carlisle, on which he built, in the same year, a flour mill, located at the point where the pumping station of the Carlisle Gas and Water Company now stands. In the walls of that Company's building, is preserved the old sandstone with the inscription, "E. B. R. 1772" that was embedded in the wall of the old mill. This property still remains in possession of his descendants and the old heavy hand-made iron key of that mill of 1772, properly framed and inscribed, was recently given to Ephraim Blaine Hays of Carlisle, a great, great, great grandson and namesake of the mill builder.

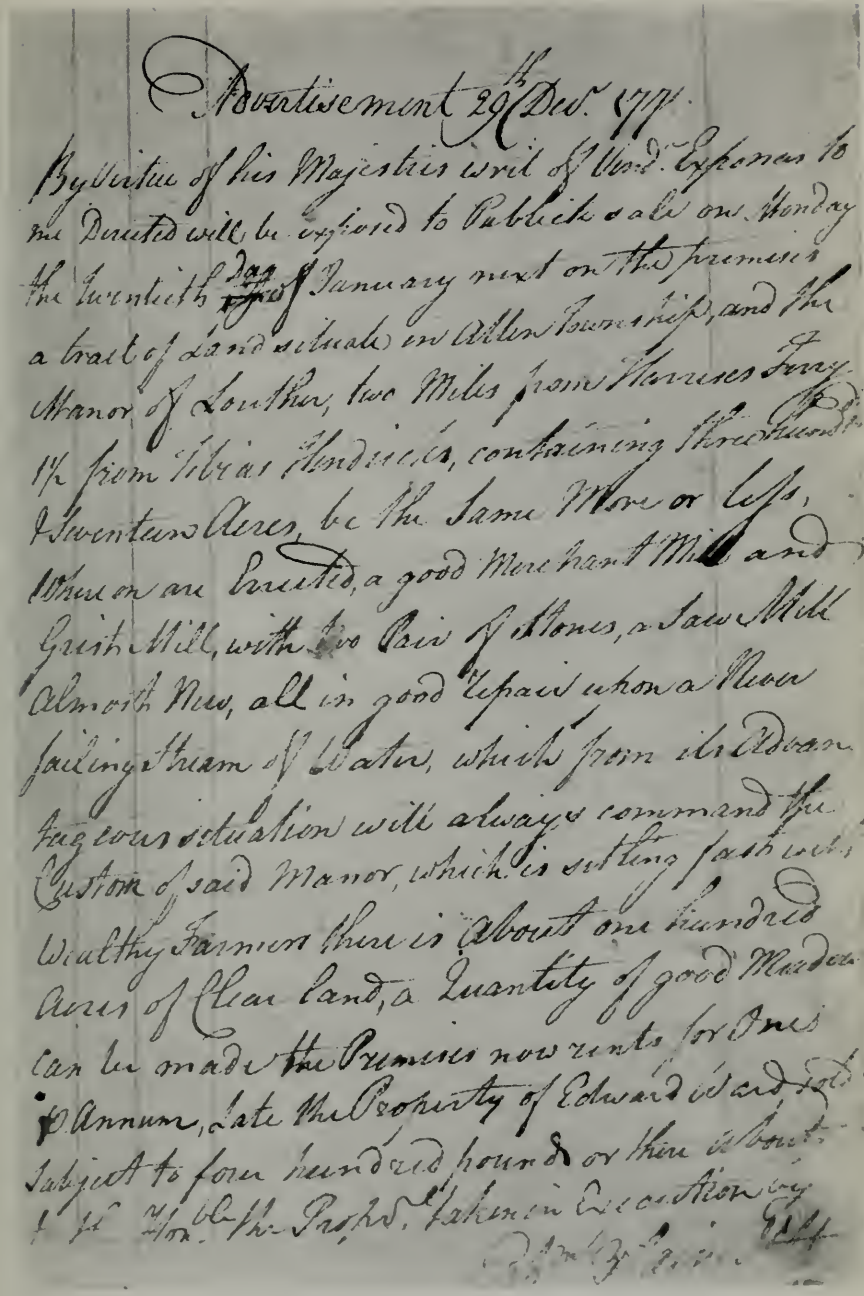
Ephraim Blaine's peaceful pursuits were remarkably successful. He became one of the wealthiest men of interior Pennsylvania at that day. In his purchase of land he had an eye for the picturesque and beautiful, as well as for the fertile and productive, and in this respect his estate on the Conodoquinet will, even to this day, satisfy the most exacting. A large cave, with its black mouth opening on the waters of the beautiful stream, gave it the name of "Cave Farm," by which name it is still known. One can drive today along the peaceful country road that he built for the farmers to come to his mill, and a mill

then was an immediate vital industry. The mill is not there, but the Conodoquinet goes down, as of old, past the place where the mill-wheel went turning round and round, and curves into a broad, tranquil stream, spreading smoothly under the willows. Beyond the water and willows was the pleasant country house to which its owner came for summer rest, and whither his friends drove out from the city for many a gala feast.

Across the water, half hidden by trees and vines, can still be discerned the black mouth of the mysterious cave. On a high wooded knoll behind the house, but easily accessible by a safe road, is a far, fair view of the goodly land into which he entered and took possession, amply wooded and watered, framed in with purple hills, fruitful under a caressing sun.

Joining his father, or perhaps joined by his father, in erecting and supporting the First Presbyterian Church in Carlisle, his pew in the church was steadily occupied, and his "stipend" from 1774 to the day of his death was regularly found on the treasurer's list—among the highest contributors, along with the familiar Byers and Galbraiths. His children were reared in the habit of attending church, and of contributing their share of money and of moral influence in sustaining the institutions of the gospel. His voice was wanting in no good word, his hand in no good work.

But another war-cloud was rising in which the red-coats were to be vanquished as the red-skins had already been. Into this war Ephraim Blaine, still a young man, entered with the energy of youth, with the enthusiasm of conviction, with the advantage of experience. He joined at once in raising and officering a battalion of Associators, of which he was commissioned Lieutenant. On July 12, 1774, a meeting of the citizens of Cumberland County was held to take action upon the act of Parliament closing the port of Boston. At that meeting Ephraim Blaine, together with his old teacher and friend, Francis Allison, and with John Armstrong, Robert Callendar, Jonathan Hoge, and others, was appointed a member of the committee, "to correspond with the committee of this province and of the other provinces, upon the great objects of the public attention, and to co-operate in every measure conducing to the



Advertisement 29th Dec. 77.

By Virtue of his Majesties writ of Vend. Exponas to me Directed will be exposed to Publick Sale on Monday the twentieth Day of January next on the premises a tract of Land situate in Allen Township, and the Manor of Louther, two Miles from Shippensburg 1½ from Tobias Hendricks, containing three hundred & seventeen Acres, be the same More or less, whereon are Erected, a good Merchant Mill and Grist Mill, with two Pair of Stones, a Saw Mill almost New, all in good Repair with a never failing Stream of Water, which from its Advantageous situation will always command the Custom of said Manor, which is settled with Wealthy Farmers there is About one hundred Acres of Clear Land, a Quantity of good Meadow can be made the Premises now rents for Ones Pd Annum, Late the Property of Edward Ward Esq. Subject to four hundred pounds or there about the Hon. the Proprietaries Caveat

These four pages are Fac-similes of entries in his own handwriting, taken from the book used by Epraim Blaine, Sheriff of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

Owned by John Ewing Blaine.

Advertisement 17th June 1772.

By Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale on Saturday the 25th of July next at the Town of Carlisle the following Tracts of Land viz. One Tract containing 116 3/4 Acres and Allowance upon the Waters of the East Town Branch of Juniata river below the Mouth of Yellow Creek Warranted the 26th September 1762 Also one Tract containing 94 1/2 Acres on Aughwick Creek above a place known by the Name of Baums Mill, Warranted the 26th of September 1762 — One Tract containing 135 Acres on the Franks Town Branch of Juniata River adjoining Lands of Hugh Alexander and Trent and Recorded Warranted, Warranted the 25th of September 1762 — One Tract containing 243 Acres 39 Perches on the Waters of Dunnings Creek adjoining Michel Dysart and John Miller Warranted the 4th of July 1792 — One Tract containing 407 1/2 Acres on the East side the Standing Stone Creek at the Foot of said Mountain adjoining James Dickson Warranted 26th Sept. 1762 One Tract containing 49 1/2 Acres adjoining the Above Tract Warranted 26th Sept. 1762 One Tract containing 309 Acres 69 Perches in Friends Cove near Bedford Warranted 4th July 1766 One Tract containing 191 Acres 60 Perches in the Long hollow adjoining John Carmichel Warranted 4th June 1762 One Tract containing 105 Acres 38 Perches adjoining the West side of Jacques Island Creek and Fredrick Weigers Land Warranted the 15th June 1762 —

Advertisement 5th April 1773

By Vertue of his Majesties Writs to me
Directed will be sold at Publick Vendue, in
the Town of Carlisle on Thursday the 22nd
of this Instant a Certain Plantation and
Tract of Land in Bedford County on Dunnings
Creek About three Miles from the Town
of Bedford bounded by Lands of William
Henry and Others Subject to the rendue of
a Mortgage of Five hundred Pounds late the
Property of Patrick Hartford, seized and
taken in Execution by

John Blair Sheriff

Lessee of James Tuttle v Thomas Burney Struck Jury
8th June 1774 in the Supreme Court, with Costs

4	Robert Whitehill 7 Days Attendance			
	in the above action	£	14	0
	Elias Davis (45) Miles	"	15	—
	Edward Morton 7 days	"	14	—
	George Wood 7 ditto	"	14	—
	William Rippy 7 days	"	14	—
	John Clark 7 ditto	"	14	—
	William Reany 7 d°	"	14	—
	William Flemming 7 days	"	14	—
	John Davis Junr. 7 d°	"	14	—
	Andrew Holmes 7 d°	"	14	—
	Francis Silvers 7 d°	"	14	—
	John Boyd 7 d°	"	14	—
	John Carothers 7 d°	"	14	—
	Robert Sanderson 7 d°	"	14	—
	Andrew McBath 7 d°	"	14	—
	John Lindley 7 d°	"	14	—
	James Smith 7 d°	"	14	—
	Cairn Herriot 50 d°	"	16	8
	Joseph Vanlair 45	"	15	0
			13. 10.	8
	Serv. Subps. on Moses Barnet Samuel Findley James Cunningham John Carmichel Patrick Vance John Vance Thomas Baird William Brotherton & William Lyon Esqr.	"	13	6
	Actual Mileage on the Above (100 Miles)	3	"	"
	Actual Mileage from the Jury (100)	3	"	"
144	Swearing Distringas and Attendance	"	16	"
	Jury at the Bar	"	16	"

general welfare of British America." In commenting upon the personality of the members of this committee, the historian of Cumberland County, Rev. Conway P. King, D. D., says, "Ephraim Blaine we have known for his brave defense of a fort at Ligonier, and was now proprietor of a large property on the Conodoquinet, near the cave, about one mile north of Carlisle."

A few months later Ephraim Blaine made his last return as Sheriff of Cumberland County, and thenceforth gave himself wholly to the greater work.

The Committee of which he had been chosen a member, besides keeping closely informed as to conditions in its own territory, and through correspondence with the general conditions throughout the Colonies, was also doing its part in securing troops for the Continental Army. That its work was recognized and approved of by Congress, and that Ephraim Blaine was actively engaged in this patriotic work, even to the extent of advancing his own money for the equipping of troops, is shown by the following records in the Journal of that body:

"Journal of Congress, March 20, 1776.

The Committee reported there was due to Ephraim Blaine 'for necessaries furnished Rifle Company Ls., 148-13-3—607[6] dollars."

"Journal of Congress, Thursday, July 18, 1776.

"Resolved, that the sum of 2600 dollars be sent to the Committee of Inspection and Observation for the County of Cumberland, for the use of the troops raising in that County for the flying camp."

While engaged in the activities of this Committee, Ephraim Blaine was appointed by the Supreme Executive Committee a Special Commissioner to treat with the Indians.

His large experience and the practical knowledge he had obtained as an Indian trader peculiarly fitted him for this undertaking. Having no doubt dealt fairly with the Indians in his transactions with them as a trader, he was kindly received by them and was successful in his mission. The Indians were pacified and a treaty was made. Whether or not he received compensation for his services in making this treaty we do not know, but that he was reimbursed for the expenses he had incurred, is told in the following record:

"Journal of Congress, December 23, 1775.

"The Committee reported there was due Ephraim Blaine for expenses incurred by the Treaty with the Western Indians and paid by him, the sum of Ls., 533-19-4½."

"Journal of Congress, April 25, 1776.

"On a draft drawn by Ephraim Blaine, Esq., on the Commissioner for Indian Affairs in the Middle Department, in favor of Samuel Semple, in the sum of 77 dollars for expenses of the said Commissioner, and that the said sum ought to be paid to Robert Miller, Esq., of the County of Cumberland, ordered that said account be paid."

In December, 1775, the Committee of Correspondence for Cumberland County reported to the Committee of Safety, that they had expectation of raising an entire battalion in the county in addition to the twelve companies already sent to the front, and among the officers therefor, recommended Ephraim Blaine as Lieutenant-Colonel. With untiring energy Ephraim Blaine engaged in the work of raising the promised battalion, and during the time he was so engaged he was on two occasions, appointed by Congress to perform special duties in the Commissary Department, and in the Quartermaster's Department, the nature of which duties is fully stated in the Journal of Congress from which we quote:

"Friday, April 19, 1776.

Resolved, that Mr. Ephraim Blaine be appointed to purchase a quantity of blankets not exceeding 5000, and also that he be directed to purchase 5000 pairs of shoes to be sent to Virginia to the Commanding Officer at Williamsburg."

"Thursday, October 17, 1776.

Resolved, that a Commissary be appointed to supply the Battalion commanded by Colonel Mackay with provisions; the ballot being taken, Ephraim Blaine was elected."

These appointments did not interfere with the principal work he had in hand, which was the raising of a battalion of troops, and we hear of him again through the Journal of Congress:

"Journal of Congress, Thursday, October 24, 1776.

Resolved, that 5000 dollars be advanced to E. Blaine, Esq., for the use of the battalion raised on the Western front of Pennsylvania."

January 1, 1777, he was commissioned and entered upon his duties as Colonel of the 1st Battalion, Cumberland County Militia.

The Muster Roll of Blaine's Battalion is recorded in Penn. Archives, 3d Series, Vol. 23, page 444.

V

IN THE position of Colonel of Militia, Colonel Blaine was not to remain long, for his remarkable executive ability had brought him to the notice of the Supreme Executive Council and on April 1, 1777, by a resolution of Congress, he was appointed Commissary of Provisions.

"Journal of Congress, Tuesday, April 1, 1777.

Resolved, that Ephraim Blaine, Esq., be appointed Commissary for supplying with provisions the troops now in the County of Cumberland, in Pennsylvania, and such as may hereafter march through that County, as well as the artificers and troops who shall be employed in the Magazine and Laboratory to be erected at Carlisle."

Upon receiving this appointment he resigned his commission as Colonel of the 1st Battalion of Cumberland County Militia and entered the Commissary Department. For this department he was specially fitted by his intimate knowledge of the resources of the colonies, his extended acquaintance with men, his large personal credit, his signal ability in the discharge of public duties, and the superior business qualifications that had brought him success in his own private affairs.

Almost the same day that Congress honored Ephraim Blaine by appointing him "Commissary," he was also honored by the Supreme Executive Committee by election to the distinguished position of "Lieutenant of the County of Cumberland" to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of General John Armstrong. (Penn. Provincial Council, Vol. 2, page 199.)

This appointment he declined in the following letter: (Penn. Provincial Council, Vol. X, p. 299.)

Hon. Sir: "Philadelphia, 7th, April, 1777.

The difference of sentiment which prevails in Cumberland County about the constitution and the ill judg'd appointment of part of the sub-Lieutenants are my principal reasons for not accepting, for the present, the Commission your Honor and the council were pleased to offer me of the Lieutenancy. I shall, however, study to render the publick every service in my power, and return your Honor and the Council thanks for your very favorable opinion and friendly offer.

Am Hon'd Sir

Your most obed' & Very Humble Servt.

His Excellency, Thos. Wharton, Esq., EPH. BLAINE.
President of the State of Pennsylvania, Philad'a."

The following August he was elected by Congress to the office of Deputy Commissary General of Purchases. At this time the Commissary Department was part of the Quartermaster's establishment, and General Nathaniel Greene was Quartermaster General.

The official record of his appointment is noted as follows:

"Journal of Congress, Wednesday, August 6, 1777. Congress proceeded to the election of Officers in the Commissary Department and the ballots being taken, Ephraim Blaine, Esq., was elected Deputy Commissary General of Purchases in the room of Mr. Buchanan."

Colonel Blaine's life thenceforth, till independence was obtained, lay in furnishing food for the soldiers, who at times were in desperate need and often reduced to the point of starvation. During the memorable and critical winter of Valley Forge, with a bankrupt and listless Congress, with an army destitute of clothing and perishing with cold and hunger, with the farmers refusing to accept the country's depreciated paper money in payment for their farm products, and resisting by armed force the seizure of their cattle and grain which had been authorized by Congress, human endurance was put to the test, and only through the strenuous exertions and good management of Colonel Blaine, was the terrible softened and life made tolerable.

Back and forth from Carlisle to Valley Forge, from Valley Forge to Carlisle, went Colonel Blaine, consulting friends and neighbors, urging the laggard traders and farmers. Then it was seen why he had been foreordained a miller, a farmer, a tradesman. Night and day, every mill that he owned, every mill that he could control or influence, was kept running to feed the soldiers. He ordered, pleaded, remonstrated, impelled. I have heard that insistent and irresistible voice bearing down all opposition.

The sore need of money may be inferred from such simple facts as that with an estimate of $8,000,000 voted for a year, the whole sum actually raised by the States during the first five months was $20,000. Out of his own means, and by his influence over his neighbors, and by all his business reputation with men of means and affairs, Colonel Blaine advanced a saving fund, for the distressed and apparently abandoned army.

Every school child remembers Valley Forge, for the sufferings of the soldiers and the footsteps traced in blood. But every child does not know that all the while "hogsheads of shoes, stockings and clothing were lying at different places on the roads, and in the woods perishing for the want of teams, or of money to pay the teamsters," and that when ordered to be ready to march against the British, the army answered "that fighting would be preferable to starving." Three days, reported a commander, we "have been destitute of bread. Two days we have been entirely without meat." Washington reported an "alarming deficiency, or rather total failure, of supplies." On the 23d of December, 1777, he reported: "Since the month of July, we have had no assistance from the quartermaster-general; and to want of assistance from this department, the commissary-general charges great part of his deficiency." "We have, by a field return this day made, no less than two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight men now in camp unfit for duty, because they are barefoot, and otherwise naked."

And—alas! that we must say it—in this bitter time critics arose to carp and sting, to attribute to Washington the misery of the soldiers and the low estate of the war. Many men in the region round about preferred to send their grain to the British, dancing in Philadelphia, rather than to the patriots, dying at Valley Forge. What wonder that Washington cherished forever a tender friendship for the man who stood at his side, faithful among many faithless, eager, active, loyal, helpful, untiring, self-suppressing, through that season of stress and test!

On the transfer of Gen. Nathaniel Greene to the field service, the office of Commissary General was created, and at the personal request and on the recommendation of General Washington, Colonel Blaine was made Commissary General of Purchases, at that period a trying and most difficult position, demanding not only integrity, but infinite patience, prudence and worldly wisdom.

The action of Congress is recorded in its Journals as follows:

"Journal of Congress, Thursday, December 2, 1779.

Congress proceeded to the election of a Commissary General of Purchases and the ballots being taken, Ephraim Blaine was elected."

"Journal of Congress, Thursday, January 13, 1780. A letter of 12 from E. Blaine was read accepting the appointment of Commissary General of Purchases."

The following account of the situation at this time is taken from the History of Cumberland County:

"Military men are in the habit of insisting much upon the difficulty and importance of provisioning an army. More ability of a special kind is sometimes requisite for supplying than for otherwise commanding a large body of troops. The American people, without experience in this department, with no anticipation of a long war to provide for, and with a paper currency which soon greatly depreciated, hastily adopted systems of action which soon proved entirely inadequate. In May, 1780, the troops had been unpaid for five months, they had seldom more than six days provisions in advance, and on one or two occasions not a supply for twelve hours. When Gen. Greene was persuaded in March, 1778, to undertake the office of Quartermaster General, the patience of the soldiers had become completely exhausted, and the affairs of the department had fallen into utter confusion. His efforts soon brought relief and order. Col. Ephraim Blaine, of this county, was his most efficient deputy. He was after a while invested with the entire charge of supplies from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the states on which the main reliance was then placed. With his ample fortune, all of which he at times staked upon his payments, with an enthusiasm which from the beginning was intense, but mounted higher with exertion, and with an administrative ability which extended to an immense amount of details, he was by "the express acknowledgment of the War Department more than once the 'Savior of the army from being disbanded.' He was the owner of a large establishment for the manufacture of flour on the Conodoquinet, near Carlisle, which he enlarged and kept in operation to its utmost capacity, and without profit to himself. In May, 1780, he writes that there was not a single pound of beef in camp; and in August there were fourteen brigades and recruits hourly arriving, consuming one hundred barrels of flour and sixty-five head of cattle daily; and he makes a demand upon Pennsylvania for five thousand barrels of flour, two hundred and twenty-five hogsheads of rum and a

hundred and sixty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-five pounds of beef per month. To obtain this he solicits authority for the commissioners of the counties to purchase and to take cattle wherever they can find them fit for use. In September he again writes that the magazines of flour were exhausted and that the quantity demanded from his district was 150,000 barrels, and that 70,000 of these was the quota for Pennsylvania; and he complains that under the unhappy spirit of extortion and monopoly which prevailed, he required the aid of executive and legislative authority. On the 25th of January, 1780, he presented as the Commissary General of Purchases, an order of Congress on the Council for a million of dollars only in part for monies which he had raised from his own resources and by his influence for the use of the United States; and again on the 11th of April of the same year, another similar order and for a like payment in part, was directed to be paid to him for his department. Very generally he raised the funds when they were needed among his friends and trusted to the public treasury, precarious as it then was, for reimbursement. In those dark times this was a service of incalculable importance. It was impossible that he should transact such an amount of business, sometimes by impressments, without giving offence. He had to do with people who were jealous of their rights and resolute in asserting them. The people of Cumberland County refused to submit to the impressment of anything, particularly of wagons and horses, and they agreed to resist force by force. John Byers, Esq., who with Gen. Ewing, of York, was appointed (Feb. 4, 1778), to superintend the storing of flour and other provisions, on the west of the Susquehanna, complains that a work which he had undertaken solely for the public good, should be met with odium and opposition, and he was kept with difficulty from renouncing his task. It was, however, with the co-operation of men of wealth and energy like these, that the army was after a while, amply supplied, and though sometimes the stores were low, they were always replenished before a complete exhaustion."

All the while that Col. Blaine was gathering in provisions and pouring out money, he was also hammering away at Con-

gress, whose journals are fretted with his name. April 5, 1777, a few days after his appointment as Commissary of Cumberland County, Congress ordered that there should be advanced to Ephraim Blaine, Esq., in part payment of the balance due to him for provisions furnished the troops, and in advance towards his furnishing provisions in consequence of his late appointment, $15,000. Another time it resolved that "a copy of the letter from Ephraim Blaine and its enclosures be transmitted without delay to the several States, who are hereby requested to take into their serious consideration the present want and distress of the army, and that they furnish and forward by means the most efficacious, the supplies requested from them."

The following orders are but samples of the numerous warrants for monies, drawn to his order by Congress:

"Journal of Congress, Monday, April 10, 1780.

Ordered, that the following Warrants * * * amounting in the aggregate to $3,704,000.00 issue in favor of Ephraim Blaine, Commissary General of Purchases."

Journal of Congress, Tuesday, April 11, 1780,

Ordered, that the following Warrants * amounting in the aggregate to $5,840,666.60/90 of a dollar issue in favor of Ephraim Blaine, Commissary General of Purchases."

It was one thing for Congress to order warrants for money to issue, and it was quite another thing to get the money on them; the National Treasury was empty and it was necessary for the officer in whose favor the warrants were drawn, to collect the monies from the Treasurers of the several States. The first of the above warrants was drawn on the Treasurers of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; the second on the Treasurers of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the delay in collecting such large sums was often most embarrassing. Included in the Commissary supplies was rum, of which large quantities were evidently consumed, for Congress ordered on November 16, 1780, three warrants to issue in favor of Ephraim Blaine, Commissary General of Supplies, for the sums respectively of $647,810.00, $281,435.00, and $268,249.00, in payment for rum seized for the use of the army.

The performance of Colonel Blaine's duties in his untiring efforts to provide for the army, carried him throughout Penn-

sylvania and from New England to the Carolinas. He took time, however, to write letters to Congress and to the President of the State of Pennsylvania from the various places he visited, recommending measures for the public good, urging prompt action and pleading for the appropriation of necessary funds to carry on his operations. At the same time, he was in constant communication with his assistants, contractors and others who had to do with the Commissary Department. His letters, many of which may be found in the records of the State and of the General Government, were brief but comprehensive; often brusque, and perhaps homely in detail, but of a character that indicates that he was a man of ability and decision.

VI.

History is most authentic when recorded in the words of the man who actively participated in the events that constitute history, hence we call on Ephraim Blaine to relate in his own words the story of his trials and difficulties in provisioning the army that was fighting for American Independence.

From the State and the Nation's records he answers:

"Camp at Valley Forge, February 12, 1778.

Dear Sir:

The neglect in the Quarter Master's Department, not keeping up a continual supply of waggons from the Magazines with provisions, renders it difficult for me to support the Army; have not received one Brigade of waggons from Lancaster or the back counties this three weeks. The Quarter Masters complain they have no power to press and have great difficulty in procuring a single team. Would request your honor's immediate assistance to adopt such measures as to your prudence may effect drawing out the necessary supply of teams. Two hundred and odd will be wanting in our Department.

If this salutary measure cannot be put in execution very shortly, the Army will suffer.

There is Flour and Whiskey in every county sufficient to load such waggons as may be commanded. The badness of the roads have deprived a single waggon from coming to camp this several days. I am with great respect,

Your Honor's most Obed't and
Most H'ble Serv't.

Directed
Governor Wharton.

EPH BLAINE, D. C. G."

"Philadelphia, March 16, 1779.

Busy collecting food—will go as far as Winchester in Virginia. My doubt about being able to procure a plentiful supply of Flour for our coming is very great—there are near seven months before we can have any relief from the Crops now in the Ground, and indeed sorry I am to inform you that the scarcity of grain is not so real as artificial. Extortion seems generally to prevail with mankind—some from a desire of obtaining large prices hold back from sale—others from disaffection and dislike to our currency."

"To Robert L. Hooper, Jun. Esq.,
A. C. of Purchases at Easton.

12th. I am afraid of our Salted Provisions spoiling. See that yours is in proper Order and the pickle Sound.—One Weeks Neglect may occasion considerable loss in that Article.

16th. Am exceeding sorry to find there is the least Appearance of any of your Beef spoiling, it will be a great loss, and give the malicious Room to charge us with Neglect. Let every Measure be adopted to preserve it—believe Severe smoking will be the best but first have it clear drained from the old pickle—and make a Strong fresh Pickle, which let it lay in, twelve Hours before you hang it.

24th. The acct. I have received of Your Salt Provisions being Spoiled distress me exceedingly. It will oblige us to buy fresh Beef before it is fit to Use; and at a most extravagant Price, and exclusive of the great loss the publick will Sustain it will occasion great Clamour with many people—

July 1st. I have had Letters from the Commissary Gen'l of Purchases and Issues, and from General Sullivan—who has also wrote the Board of War—that all the Salt Provisions are Spoiled—beg to hear from you by very first Express."

"Phila., 13th, May, 1779.

Sir:

I have some time ago given orders to my Assistants at York & Carlisle to apply to the Quarter Master for a sufficient number of Teams to transport to Harris's Ferry, Eleven hundred Barrels of Beef & Pork, twelve hundred Barrels and five Hundred Kegs Flour and fifteen Hundred Gallons of Rum and Whisky, also my Assistant at Lancaster to send and without delay four Hundred Barrels of Flour to Middleton, they inform me the Quarter Master cannot furnish them with Teams, without an order from the Council to press.

"You will please make application to the Council for the Warrant, or adopt such other measures as you may think prudent to obtain the necessary Waggons.

I am with much respect Sir
Your Most Obt. and H'ble Servt.
EPH. BLAINE, D. C. G.

Directed
His Excellency, Joseph Reed, Esq.,
President of the State of Pennsylvania."

"Philadelphia, Septem., 22d, 1779.

Sir:

The daily consumption of Flour for the support of our Army is very great and our Magazines quite exhausted. This will require the greatest exertion in the Commissaries of Purchase to procure that Article, otherwise the Army will undoubtedly suffer for want of Bread. The demand from my district is one hundred and fifty thousand Barrels (Seventy thousand of which is the quota for this State). To execute this business under the present unhappy Spirit of Extortion and Monopoly, which prevails generally with Mankind will require the aid of the Executive and Legislative Authority of the respective States. I beg Your Excellency and Council would please to grant such assistance as your Wisdom may see prudent to enable me to procure the quantity demanded.

Annexed your Excellency has the names of my assistants in this State, should you approve of them, please to signify it by line, and such as you disapprove of, please to mention and recommend those whom Your Excellency know to be active men and capable to answer the public demands in the Execution of their Offices.

For the City and County of Philadelphia, Challoner & White, Bucks County, Nicholas Patterson, Chester, William Evans. The lower district of Lancaster, Matthew Slough. The upper, Cornelius Cox. Northampton, Robert Lettis Hooper (resigned). York Town, Henry Miller. Cumberland and Bedford, James Smith. Northumberland, William Mackay. They have all taken the Oaths of Office and Allegiance and have been active in the execution of their respective duties.

I have the honor to be with much Esteem and Regard, Your Excellencys
Most Obedient and Most humble
Servant,
EPH. BLAINE, D. C. G.

Directed,
His Excellency,
Joseph Reed, Esquire,
President of the State of Pennsylvania."

Sir: "Prince Toun, 29th, January, 1780.

I have done all in my Power to Obtain Money from the Treasury board for the use of my Department but have been disappointed—The Treasury being exhausted of the Monies limited and the taxes coming in very slow—have obliged Congress to delay payment of Large sums wanted, for the Commissary and Quarter Master's Department—I have not been able to Obtain a sum Necessary for the present Demands of my assistants in the vicinity of Camp for the daily supplies of our Army at Head Quarters. You must therefore wait till Congress have it in their power to Obtain money by tax and dispose of bill of Exchange which they are now about selling,—without the Immediate wants of the Garrison at Fort Pitt, call your attention. In that case you will make Immediate application to the Treasury Board for a sum of money sufficient to make the Necessary Purchases in your District, for the above purpose, and I make no doubt they will furnish you with it. I am now on my way to New England; when I return shall give you every Assistance in my Power, and am with much regard Sir

Your most Obed. and Most Hble Ser.

EPH. BLAINE, C. G. P."

Honoured Sir: "Toppan, August 3, 1780.

The consumption of Provisions has increased this eight days past and without the States use fourfold Exertions the Army cannot long subsist; there is now but Ten days flour within the neighborhood of Camp Kings Ferry and Morris Town, six days supply of Beef and little or no Rum: and what distresses me beyond measure I have this moment been informed that the Magazine at Trenton is quite exhausted and all the flour and Rum there would not load one Brigade of Waggons.

Supplying the French Army at Rhode Island has held back part of the supplies of Beef I had reason to expect from the Eastern States; this gives me to doubt I shall fall far short of a sufficiency of that Article without great Assistance from the Southward. Much Dependance is put on your State for flour therefore pray Your Excellency and Council to give us Immediate relief and every possible Assistance else the Army must undoubtedly disband for want of subsistence.

Marquis La Fayette is just returned from Rhode Island and brings little news, Except the French Army are in great spirits and with the Militia was well prepared to have received Sir Henry Clinton and his Army had he proceeded as was expected. I believe the Army will remain here Several days.

I have to be very respectfully,

Directed Public Service. Your Excellencies Most Obedt H'ble Servt.

His Excellency, Joseph Reed, Esq., EPH. BLAINE, C. G. P.
President of the State of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia."

Sir: "King's Ferry, August 3d, 1780.

The Committee of Congress at Head Quarters having called upon the States to furnish Supplies for our Army, (during the Campaign) which is increasing fast and makes the daily consumption of Provisions very considerable and will require every possible exertion of the States to keep them supplied: Your State is requested to furnish five thousand barrels of flour, Two Hundred and twenty five hogsheads of Rum & 166835 pounds of Beef Pr Month—there is fourteen Brigades assembled in this Neighborhood and Recruits hourly coming in, which with the followers of the Army now consume one hundred barrels of flour and sixty-five head of Cattle daily.

The requisition made by the Committee of Congress upon the respective States for Provisions are calculated to supply our Army, which is very shortly expected in the field and without a speedy complyance they cannot long subsist—have in the most pressing terms to beg your Excellency and Council to press the State Contractors to use every possible means to facilitate their respective Purchases and forward the flour and Rum agreeable to the orders of the Committee. The Beef Cattle will be received by Capt. Little at Philadelphia, whom I have appointed to superintend that Business and forward them by Droves to Head Quarters. I will be happy in Adopting any measure which will make the delivery of Supplies Easy for your State.

Our sudden March from Prackner's in Jersey to this place made me conclude that a very few days would bring us into New York; but Sir Henry Clinton's speedy return from his Intended Expedition to Rhode Island has prevented his Excellency General Washington from proceeding further. We are now recrossing North River and going to take post near Dobb's Ferry, which is about Eighteen Miles below this place and I presume we shall remain there until the arrival of the Second Division of the French Fleet.

I have the honor to be, with great esteem
Your Excellencies Most Obedt H'ble Servt,

Directed EPH BLAINE, C. G. Purchs.
His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq."

"Philada, 21, September, 1780.

Sir:

His Excellency General Washington has ordered me to lay up, Seven thousand Barrels of Salt Provisions in this City, Easton and Pitts Town and One thousand Barrels at Carlisle—exclusive of the above small parcels ought to be salted up where Posts are Established to secure the Troops against want next Winter & Spring—to answer the above purpose ten thousand Bushels of Salt is necessary, and will be immediately wanting, have therefore to request your Excellency & Council to adopt some plan for procuring that quantity and give directions to your Agents to deliver the same to my order.

I should wish to have an opportunity of speaking with the Council and giving them my opinion respecting Small Magazines of Salt Provisions.

I am very respectfully Sir
Your Most Obt and Most H'ble Servt.

Directed. EPH. BLAINE.
His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq.,
President of the State of Pennsylvania."

"Head Quarters, New Windsor, 19th Jany, 1781.

Sir: I think it my duty to inform Congress of every circumstance which concerns the supplies of our Army and my uneasiness respecting them. I fear none of the States will come up to their expectations and that many will fall exceedingly short. Inclosed I send you a copy of a letter which I received from Col. Champion. It will inform you the expectation I have from that State, and from many others similar information—these failures of supplies will one day or other be attended with the most fatal consequences, to prevent which I beg Congress to write the most pressing letters to each of the States to use every possible exertion in procuring the provisions required with punctuality. * * * *

The troops at West Point and those cantoned in the Neighborhood have been some time upon Short allowance of bread and the present appear-

ances give me very little hope of a seasonable supply of beef cattle. We have no fresh meat upon hand and the troops are now fed upon what little corned and salted beef I had laid up for Spring use which is more than twenty days support.

If our situation is such in the most plentiful season of the year and when our Magazines ought to be filled with Salt provisions I leave Your Excellency to judge what it must be the next Campaign when three times the number of Men are in the field, the consequences must undoubtedly be their dissolution for want of subsistence—without the States use fourfold exertions in facilitating their purchases in due time. * * * * * * *

The troops have been destitute of rum ever since they came into Winter Quarters. There is about 70 Hds. at Springfield, but I have not the least hope of getting it brought forward before the Spring.

I have the honor to be with great respect

Your Excellency's Most Obt Hbl Servt.

To the President of Congress." EPHRAIM BLAINE.

Col. Wood, "Reading, 17th June, 1781.
Commanding the Convention Prisoners.
Dear Sir:

I expected to have the pleasure of seeing you at this place but am disappointed. Captain Alexander, the person whom I have appointed to attend the Convention Troops upon their march to the Eastward, and use every endeavor in his power to procure supplies at the sundry ports upon the route and attend to your Orders and instructions, upon meeting the Hessian troops in Marsh Creek, and thinking you would be up immediately did not proceed but returned with them to this place where he will remain until he hears from you. He is a Gentleman on whom you may rely and will closely attend to your Instructions and put every part of them into execution."

Colonel Blaine at the beginning of the war was but thirty-four years of age, His children were too young to serve him except through their bright spirits and cheerful dispositions, their fresh interest and the boyish enthusiasm of the martial times in which they were living. To the little boys of seven and nine years, the war was but a broad playground. His brothers Alexander and William, and his brother-in-law Samuel Lyon, to whom reference has been made, were his strong supporters and close friends.

William Blaine served in the Continental Army as Captain in the 1st Battalion Cumberland County Associators, which was called into service December, 1776, and later was captain in the 4th Battalion Cumberland County Militia. (Penn. Archives, 5th Series, Vol. 6, page 5; and 2d Series, Vol. 15, page 583.)

Alexander Blaine served as Assistant Commissary of Issues and though I find no mention of his name in the official record, the fact of his service is amply established in an official paper

containing an account of provisions issued to the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, detachments, artificers, wagoners, etc., at Carlisle, from January to September, 1777, by Alexander Blaine, Assistant Commissary of Issues, beautifully ruled and written by his own hand, which has escaped destruction and is reverently preserved in his Colonial collection by the Hon. John Hays of Carlisle, Pa.

Alexander Blaine had also been fitted for the work by an excellent education, and by long experience in business affairs. So early as 1768, when he could have been hardly more than twenty-five years old, he received from the Hon. John Penn, Esq., his certificate of character and license to trade with the Indian nations and tribes.

To the wonderful triumphant end of the war, Ephraim Blaine held his even course, strong, sustained, effective, untouched by envy, unmoved by calumny, unswerving under opposition, loyal to his chief, faithful to his cause, marshalling his inglorious flour and whiskey and the preservation of life as strenuously as if he had been intrusted with the glory of battle. And presently even the dates of his severe business letters and the dry terms of his orders and despatches are musical with the notes, fragrant with the blossoms, of approaching peace.

That his even course was sustained by loyalty to his chief and his cause is occasionally seen. "Please your Excellency," he wrote from Philadelphia the year before, "it has not been in my power to obtain a single shilling of money from the Treasury Board. My people are so much indebted that their credit is quite exhausted with the Country. * * * * The Treasury being exhausted, my Agents greatly involved, the delay of our public finances and the general change in the system of the Quartermaster and Commissary General departments has made my office one of the most disagreeable man ever experienced. Indeed, nothing would induce me to continue under present appearances but the duty I owe my Country and regard to your Excellency, which ever shall be motives to command my best services and surmount every other difficulty."

Cornwallis surrendered October 19, 1781, but the Revolutionary Army was not disbanded for more than two years after.

On October 18th, 1783, Congress issued a proclamation for disbanding the Army and by the 3d of November following, the Army was entirely discharged from service. Colonel Blaine, becoming weary of his position after hostilities ceased, resigned his Commission as Commissary General July 24th, 1782, and retired to private life.

EPHRAIM BLAINE

Record of Public Services and Authorities

1759 to 1763—Lieutenant; Commander of Fort Ligonier, Pa.
Penn. Archives, 1 Series, Vol. 4, Index & Page 109.
*Letters in Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania, Vol. II, pp. 212-220.

1771 to 1774—Sheriff of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.
Penn. Provincial Archives, Vol. 9, p. 779, Vol. 10, p. 56.

July 12, 1774—Member Committee of Observation.
Penn. Archives, Second Series, Vol. 4, p. 871.

1775—Commissioner to make Treaty with Western Indians.
Journal of Congress, Dec. 23, 1775.

April 17, 1776—Special Purchasing Agent for Quartermaster's Supplies.
Journal of Congress, April 19, 1776.

October 17, 1776—Commissary to supply the Battalion of Col. Mackay.
Journal of Congress, October 17, 1776.

January 1, 1777—Colonel First Battalion of Cumberland County Militia.
Penn. Archives, Fifth Series, Vol. VI, p. 5.

April 1, 1777—Commissary of Supplies for Cumberland County.
Journal of Congress, April 1, 1777.

August 6, 1777—Deputy Commissary General of Continental Army.
Journal of Congress, August 6, 1777.

December 2, 1779—Commissary General of Continental Army.
Journal of Congress, December 2, 1779.

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*Note—In Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania, Vol. 2, page 516, the name of Ephraim Blaine is erroneously printed Archibald Blaine.

VII

COLONEL BLAINE came out of the war still a young man, his eyes not dim, nor his natural force abated. Instantly he took up again with undiminished ardor, promptitude and effectiveness all the old business of life—trade, lands, exchange; all the old pleasures of life, social and domestic. The establishment of Congress in Philadelphia, with his revered friend, General Washington, at the head of the Government, made that city the social centre of the new nation. Colonel Blaine availed himself of its advantages as far as possible by making Philadelphia his winter home, and taking his full share in its duties and festivities. His fortune had been impaired, or at least diminished, by his generous contributions to the patriot cause, but it was still ample for a gentle and wide hospitality, for the best rearing of his children, and for the demands, small or great, of an extensive business.

His brothers Alexander and William, and his sister Eleanor, who married Samuel Lyon, sought and established in other parts of the Country, new homes where they grew and prospered. Of the other members of his father's family we have but scant record. The descendants of the three brothers, however, and the sister, Eleanor Lyon, are to be found in nearly all the States. Many of them have gained distinction; all have been loyal and law-abiding citizens, the men, without exception, adhering to the higher ideals of life and the women distinguished by their charm of person, intellectual attainments and purity of character.

Ephraim Blaine's vision of the future growth and development of the great country he loved, had not diminished during the years he had given to the service of that country. After resigning his commission as Commissary General and having satisfactorily re-established his neglected private affairs, he sought a broader field for his operations. Within little more than a year he had formed a business connection with William

Bell, a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, and at once started to Kentucky to view and secure such public lands as were available. Reaching Fort Pitt, he writes as follows:

From Colonel Blaine.
"Fort Pitt, 25th November, 1783.
To Mr. William Bell, Merchant, Philadelphia.
Dear Sir:

I have this moment returned from being up the Monongahela River in pursuit of one of the Deputy Surveyors—and fortunately met with Col. Marshall who has Fayette County which extends from the Mouth of the Sandy River to Kaintuck, and back to the Mountains. I have Obtained a deputation for Mr. Lyon who goes with me as a Surveyor—Mr. Marshall has given me bad Encouragement Respecting Vacant Lands—however I shall proceed on Friday Morning and adopt every possible measure to accomplish my business. I shall have excessive fituage and do not Expect it will be in my Power to return before the last of February. After I reach the mouth of Sandy River and Explore that Country and locate my lands, I will have to ride one hundred & fifty Miles to Mr. Marshall's Office to Enter them. This will take considerable time, then after the surveys are made I must return them and have the drafts signed and Certified. Mr. Elliott has been gone some days. When he has his business a little settled at the falls he will proceed to Green River and endeavor to lay the warrants I have sent with him. You will be so kind as to hurry up the goods which I wrote for by Mr. Tate and Rather add to the list as many of the articles are much wanted. Speak to Mr. Ludlom Mr. A. & Co. and tell them to keep my note until I return at which time they shall be punctually paid with Interest—You will much Oblige me in paying Mr. Gren the Waggoner who brought up part of my goods the sum of fifty pounds, and I forgot to settle with Mr. Galaugher in record that for some delph ware which I bought from him. Pray will you pay him. Pray endeavor to have our Indian cargo early in the Summer, there will be a great demand. I shall have a very Considerable Remittance to carry down with me upon my Return in money and piltry.

You will please to pay attention to my family, and should my son Return from France before I come home, I shall take it a very particular favour if you will make it your business to see him often and give him your friendly advice. He is an unwieldy boy and will stand in much need of it, please to present my compliments to Mrs. Bell and believe me with much Regard Dear Sir—

Mr. Bell."

Being at Fort Pitt he improved the occasion to turn an honest penny, for we find a conveyance to him of three lots in the City of Pittsburg, by John Penn, Esq., and John Penn, Jr.—grandson and great-grandson of William Penn, late proprietaries of Pennsylvania.

Pursuing his journey, he arrived at the Northeastern boundary of Kentucky in December, 1783, and established his camp on the Big Sandy River about fifteen miles from the Ohio River,

December 5th 1795

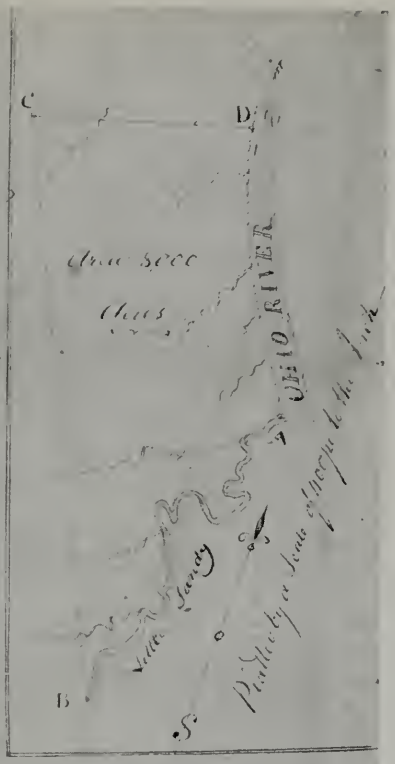
Surveyed for Ephraim Bl

8,000 Acres of Land by virtue of an entry made by
Warrants № 16217 & 16218 Situate lying and
Little Sandy and the Ohio River and bounded as
a forked Walnut, Ash, Elm and large Sycamore
Little Sandy and on the bank of the Ohio thence up
1280 poles when reduced to a straight line, N.E.
South 58 po. S 59° W 37 po. S 20° W 41 po. S 75° W 34 po. S
S 23° W 36 po. South 20 po. S 50° E 26 po. S 80° E 36 po. S
S 76° W 43 po. S 31° W 38 po. N 18° E 78 po. N 26° W 24 po.
S 59° W 37 po. S 24° E 32 po. S 75° E 46 po. S 60° W 30 po.
S 34° W 20 po. S 7° E 30 po. S 35° E 16 po. S 66° E 32 po.
S 71° W 29 po. S 32° W 28 po. S 18° W 94 po. S 9° W 48 po.
S 30° E 40 po. East 32 po. N 55° E 52 poles to three Beech
thence N 21° W 2130 poles crossing some branches to
thence N 75° E 340 poles crossing some branches to
several Courses thereof and bending on the same
S 30° E 44 po. S 15° E 28 po. S 33° E 30 po. S 21° E 10 po. S

John Jones
John McCarty } C. C.
John Thompson Marker
Col° James Blaine Deputy
Director of the Survey

a true Copy from the

Fac-Simile of Report of Survey of 8000 acres of land entered b
signatures, that his son, Col. James Bla



bhriam Blaine, September 11th, 1784. It will be noted from
was Pilot and Director of the Survey.

and at the mouth of a tributary flowing from the south. This tributary was given the name "Blaine" in his honor, and by that name it still is known.

In the valleys of the "Big Sandy" and "Blaine" he entered large tracts of lands under Treasury Warrants and here he remained for some time, when proceeding down the Big Sandy to the Ohio River, he continued his operations, entering lands at many points in Kentucky, mostly adjacent to or along the banks of the river.

That he remained in Kentucky the greater part of the year 1784 is evidenced by dates of "Entries of Land" that he made in his own name. The records show in addition, that during the same year he made many "Entries of Land" in the joint names of Ephraim Blaine and William Bell, and in the individual name of his partner, William Bell.

The boundaries of one of the tracts of land entered by Colonel Blaine, is fully described in the accompanying Fac-Simile of the original report of the Survey.

Among the others we have record of the following entries made in his own name, all in Kentucky, or as described in the entries, on the south side of the Ohio River:

Dec. 29, 1783. 5000 acres, south side of Ohio River opposite the mouth of a small stream flowing into the Ohio, and about 2 miles below the Sciota River.

Dec. 29, 1783. 8000 acres beginning where the War or Buffalo's path crosses the North bank of the Licking, known by the name of Harrison's ford; leading from Lewistone to the Lower Blue Licks, to extend South across said branch one mile, thence West two miles, thence across said branch North for quantity.

June 12, 1784. 8000 Acres, beginning at four Poplars out of one root and a black Walnut, between the mouth of Tygart Creek and the Little Sandy River, and running up the Ohio river six miles.

June 12, 1784. 3000 Acres, beginning on the Ohio river, lower side of Tygart Creek and extending up that Creek 1200 poles.

June 12, 1784. 2000 Acres beginning on the Ohio River four miles below the Sandy and running down the Ohio river 600 poles.

June 12, 1784. 6000 Acres beginning 1200 poles above the mouth of the Little Sandy river, running up the Ohio river 1600 poles.

Sept. 11, 1784. 8000 Acres beginning at the lower side of the mouth of the Little Sandy river and extending up that river 1200 poles.

Sept. 11, 1784. 3000 Acres beginning at 4 Poplars out of one root and a black Walnut to be surveyed in three tracts of 1000 acres each, extending down the river Ohio, giving a front on the river to each tract three times as long as broad."

In the midst of the activities of his busy life, Colonel Blaine took time in 1788 to again visit Kentucky, extending his trip as far as Louisville. Mention of this visit is made in the Diary of Dr. Saugrain, an early Kentucky explorer, from which we take the following extracts:

"Louisville, Ky., May 7th, 1788.

An excellent opportunity is presented and I am going to avail myself of it. Col. Blaine is going as far as Carlisle and I intend to travel with him, that is to say, we shall see the whole of Kentucky (Quintague) and we shall go on horseback as far as Limestone[1] where we shall await the boats which are to take us to Muskingun (Monsquingome) from there another, or the same boat will take us to Wheeling (Womlique) where I shall do my best to borrow a horse to take me to Fort Pitt, Philadelphia, etc. I am making a little book in which I shall keep exact account of everything interesting which shall present itself. I pray the Savages may not catch me again. The route is not very safe. I do not, however, believe it very dangerous when the journey is made with four or five persons well armed, but unhappily we are only Col. Blaine and myself. I have no arms and I doubt if he has any. But "Nothing venture, nothing gain" says the proverb and I have such a desire to see Kentucky that fear is nothing to me. We shall set out tomorrow."

"May 11, 1788. Set out from the Falls (Louisville) at 3 o'clock. We have made 12 miles. The lands are quite good and seem to me easy to clear as the trees are small. Col. Blaine, my traveling companion, is a little ill. God grant that he may be well tomorrow, for if he falls ill, I shall be obliged to return to Louisville and take the boats which are soon to go up. I fear much for them for there are a great number of Indians along the Ohio."

Of the 14th: "Danville. We have rejoined here Mr. Blaine's son who is going to return with us as far as Limestone. I think the young ladies will accompany us as far as Lexington (Lexenetone) where we shall go in two days, Col. Blaine having business on the way. These two ladies are very pretty and come from Philadelphia. I believe they will return at the fall of the leaves."

Of the 16th: "At one o'clock we arrived at Lexington, the capitol of Kentucky. This city is not large, but it is the largest in the Country. It is quite pleasantly situated. We found ourselves present at the time for holding court, which brings in quite a large number of people. I think we shall remain here two days and shall use two days in getting to Limestone.[1]

Of the 19th: "Set out at seven o'clock, we got to Bourbon[2] at eleven o'clock. We departed thence and made only five miles. We made the night in that place, because Col. Blaine had business."

Of the 20th: "We set out at three o'clock. We dined at Blue Lick (Saline bleu)[3]. It is a very extraordinary thing to see eight or ten feet apart two springs one of which is very salt, the other fresh. A great quantity of salt is made here by evaporating the water."

"From Blue Lick we went to a little town four miles from Limestone Creek. This town is quite large; it is called Washington (Wagentone), From there we went to Limestone whence I intend to depart tomorrow, seeing that the boats have arrived from the falls. They have met with no accident along the route."

1. Now the city of Maysville.
2. Now the city of Paris.
3. The Blue Lick Springs—a most popular resort in ante-bellum days.

Whether Col. Blaine continued his journey with Dr. Saugrain, or remained in Limestone, is not told in the diary. The latter left Limestone May 21st, and after spending eight days in Muskingum, arrived at Fort Pitt, June 7th.

VIII

COLONEL BLAINE'S children were rapidly growing into maturity, companionship, and support. His two sons had received a liberal education, and had become handsome and accomplished gentlemen, known in life and to be remembered long after they had left it for their distinguished bearing and social graces. Both followed their father into mercantile pursuits, including also traffic in lands. James, the eldest, named for his father's father, had been sent abroad to Bordeaux for special professional training, and for further travel and wider acquaintance with the world. Souvenirs of his tour yet remain to his great-great-grandchildren. There is a tradition that the young gentleman developed abroad a greater fondness for society than for business, which is not improbable considering his age, for he was not seventeen when he returned from his first trip, and a very young man when he returned from his second. On this latter trip he was the bearer to this country of the celebrated Jay's Treaty. John Bannister Gibson, the illustrious Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, wrote that "James Blaine, at the time of his return from Europe, was considered to be among the most accomplished and finest looking gentlemen in Philadelphia, then the centre of fashion, elegance, and learning, on this continent. His reputation as a *model gentleman* was honorably sustained throughout life." He and his brother Robert entered into business together in Carlisle, and gradually came into the management of their father's affairs as well as their own.

With all his graces and amenities, James Blaine had a watchful outlook for business, and could be short, sharp and decisive upon occasion. The records of the court at April sessions in 1798 present a true bill for indictment against James Blaine for assault and battery, and defendant being charged submits to the court with protestations of innocence, whereupon the judgment of the court is that the defendant pay a fine of four dollars towards the support of the government, pay the costs of prose-

JAMES BLAINE
1766-1832

cution, and stand committed until this judgment be complied with. But though the court pronounced this stern decree, it is to be noted in a marginal "aside" that clerk and attorney forgave their fees; whence we may infer that the weight even of the court opinion was on the side of the defendant, whose most accomplished kinsman, worthily wearing and transmitting the family honor, affirms that "whipping the other fellow is often worth more than four dollars, and only hopes he was well whipped!"

Perhaps this incident combined with his popularity in the community had something to do with his election shortly after, as an Officer in the Militia. Be that as it may, James Blaine was appointed by Thomas McLean, Governor of Pennsylvania, to the office of Captain of the First Troop of Light Horse Attached to the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as set forth in the accompaning Fac-Similie of the original commission.

John Adams, President of the United States, willing to do Colonel Blaine a service, nominated his son James as captain in the United States Infantry. This commission he resigned June 15, 1807.

Domestic joys came to crown the lives of the brothers. Both married young and married happily in their own sphere of life. The wife of the eldest, James, was Jane Hoge, daughter of David Hoge, Esq., a public-spirited citizen, whose name is closely identified with the upbuilding of civilization in both eastern and western Pennsylvania. He had relinquished the Sheriff's office to Colonel Blaine the year after his daughter's birth, and threw in his interests, though not his residence, to the formation of the town of Washington in Western Pennsylvania.

Returning from a business trip to New Orleans in 1793, James Blaine found only a grave, instead of his young wife and the child whom he had never seen.

A letter from Carlisle April 18, 1793, says with quaint pathos: "We lost a very worthy female inhabitant of Carlisle a few days ago, (the wife of Mr. James Blaine) who died and was buried in the absence of her husband. He arrived the day

after the funeral, and upon hearing of the sad disaster, ran to the graveyard, almost distracted and there remained a good while, fixed in the deepest sorrow."

In the deepest sorrow he looked again upon her face and obtained some locks of her hair, from which ten rings were made for remembrance—five were made with her hair and his own entwined, five with such mourning emblems as love could command from the art of that period.

December 22, 1791, Robert married Susanna, daughter of Paul Metzger, of McAllister's town, now Hanover. Their happy home in Carlisle, and on the Cave Farm is still represented not only in tradition, but in living charm and force.

It was no doubt in view of these marriages that Colonel Blaine bought the Middlesex Estate, which became so dear to him.

It had happened in the course of events that his old friend, Robert Callender, who had been his surety when he assumed the office of Sheriff, died in 1776, leaving by will his Middlesex estate to his son Robert Callender, then a minor. Fifteen years afterward the property was sold from this son at Sheriff's sale and Ephraim Blaine bought it. In the deed which conveyed it to him October 12, 1791, it is described as containing 563 acres, 139 prs. called Middlesex with fifty acres adjoining. At an early day it had belonged to the Chambers, and as James Galbraith's wife, Mrs. Ephraim Blaine's great grandmother, was a Chambers, it is not improbable that in reverting to her the estate had come to its own again.

In May of the next year, 1794, James, the bereft husband was in New Orleans again on a three months' business trip, and in October he was back in Carlisle helping his father to entertain the President of the United States.

The whiskey insurrection was testing the new government. Like most insurrections, it had a reasonable side. The Scotch-Irish had emigrated for liberty, which for them included freedom from restrictions in trade. They had hardly fought through their last fight with the old home tyrant, when here was their own chosen government putting an enormous tax on whiskey. But in the extreme West whiskey was the chief currency. Rye

Tho. M. Kean

Pennsylvania, ss.

In the Na

To James

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By the Governor,

T. Thompson,

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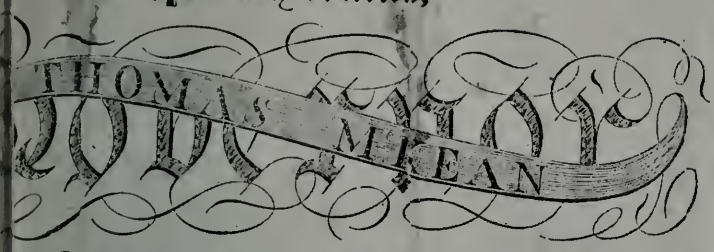
of **Pennsylvania,**



of the said Commonwealth,

Blaire of the County of *Cumberland* **Greeting:**

KNOW, That you, the said *James Blaire*
(being duly elected and returned)
are hereby commissioned Captain ~~of the~~
of the first Troop of Horse attached to
the *fourth* Regiment of the Militia of the Commonwealth of
the *fourth* Brigade of the *seventh* Division composed of the Militia
of *Cumberland and Franklin* — **To have and to hold** this
Office with all the powers, and discharging all the duties thereto lawfully belonging
for the term of seven years, to be computed from the second day of August, one
thousand, if you shall so long behave yourself well.

In witness whereof, I have set my Hand, and caused the Less Seal of the State to
be affixed, at *Lancaster* the *fifteenth* day of *September*
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *two* — and of the Commonwealth

was the chief product. As rye it could not be profitably taken to market, because a horse could carry only four bushels, but of rye changed into whiskey, he could carry twenty-four bushels. Freight in wagons to Philadelphia was from $5.00 to $10.00 a hundred pounds, and such freight ate up both profits and rye. There was no trade down the Ohio, and lower Mississippi was held by Spaniards. Whiskey was the only high road to salt, which was $5.00 a bushel; to iron and steel, which were $15.00 and $20.00 a hundred weight. Consequently distilleries were everywhere, but few of them paid cash for grain. The men of the interior saw the men on the coast drinking their imported wines which transportation by land would make too costly; and they said among themselves, if we cannot import, why shall we not make? Why should we be called upon to pay duty for drinking our grain, any more than for eating it? And it is hard to see that the question was ever more logically answered than with Light Horse Harry's fifteen thousand troops. But that logic carried the day. President Washington, Colonel Blaine, and the others drank their "cags" of wine, and decided that law, whether good or bad, must be enforced. The nation was not seated firmly enough in the saddle to permit the horse to take the bits in his mouth for a moment.

"September 30, 1794," says Jacob Holtzheimer, "that great and good man, General Washington, President of the United States, set out from his house on Market Street with Secretary Hamilton on his left and his private secretary on his right, to head the Militia to quell the Western Insurrection." His arrival in Carlisle gave a great week to the stirring little town. The President's bodyguard was composed of New Jersey cavalry, handsomely uniformed, and himself had no superior for personal dignity and imposing presence.

But public sentiment in Pennsylvania was republicanism flavored with whiskey, and the soldiers and the citizens were often at odds—once at so great odds that Governor Mifflin found it necessary to soothe the excited crowd from the balcony of the hotel on South Hanover Street. Mr. Paul Metzger, father of Mrs. Robert Blaine, and his twelve year old son George were then on a visit to Carlisle, dividing their time between

Mrs. Robert's house and that of Dr. McCoskrey, father of the late Bishop McCoskrey. General Washington had visited at Mr. Metzger's home in Hanover, and of course, little went on which the lively lad did not see. When his host gave a dinner-party to the President, Governor Mifflin, Colonel Blaine and other distinguished men, George, being his guest, was, though but a lad, invited, or be it said permitted to appear at the table. This honor he was too shy to accept, but in the prospect of a street fight the small boy's shyness vanished, and through the whole commotion he stood at the Governor's elbow, and so was able to tell us about it.

The President's headquarters were on the opposite side of the street, where both Colonel Blaine's houses were devoted to his accommodation and entertainment. In the one which Colonel Blaine himself occupied on the corner just south of the public square, the President and his staff were guests at his table. In the one adjoining they were lodged. Mrs. Blaine was at this time an invalid, attended and cheered by her young niece, Margaret Lyon, who had been almost reared in her uncle's house; and the young daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert Blaine, mounted her horse every day, and, leaving her little brood at home, rode in through the green fields, from the Cave Farm, and assumed supervision of the President's entertainment and chaperonage of the young maiden. The sons, Captain James and Robert, took charge of the outdoor arrangements, seeing that "the President's horses" and accoutrements were properly cared for, and all expenses promptly met.

Thus the father had only to devote his time to his distinguished guest, who, in turn, made himself thoroughly agreeable especially delighting young Margaret, by praising her "flannel cakes" and begging her to give him her recipe for them that he might carry it home to his Patty! Yes, "My Patty," Cumberland County and Washington County join hands on that.

History says that while the President was at Carlisle he heard that the insurrection had been quelled. A private theory, firmly held, is that he enjoyed his visit there so much that he was willing to believe the insurrection had never arisen! This theory all must adopt who know what that Blaine home circle

ROBERT BLAINE
1769-1826

was—the host dignified, courteous, hospitable, brilliant, the center of all life and love and gayety; the children young, bright, strong, devoted—an harmonious family circle; the guests pleased, stimulated, happy, and giving happiness; every comfort, convenience and entertainment that money and generosity and native elegance could supply—all, hosts and guests, at their best in mind, body and estate.

IX.

January 15th, 1795, James Blaine and his cousin Margaret Lyon, daughter of Samuel Lyon and Eleanor Blaine, sister to Ephraim Blaine, were married. February 5th of the same year Colonel Blaine lost the wife of his youth—Rebecca, daughter of the Galbraiths. A second month, and the bride's great-uncle, John Armstrong, "eminently distinguished for patriotism, valor and piety," joined her in the unseen world; the stern and strenuous life, the sweet and cherishing life, going out alike in the atmosphere of sanctity. The last years of the mother had been spent in comparative seclusion, on account of illness and increasing infirmities which banished her from the activities of society, and from all but the ministrations of the family. The household niece, Margaret, could no longer make her uncle her first thought, because her cousin had appropriated it.

So it came about that in his lonely hours Colonel Blaine found solace in the society of a beautiful young widow, who had some two years before his wife's death been bereaved as the result of a duel, in which, strange to say, his son James had acted as second.

John Duncan, a brother of Judge Duncan, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and from whom the Duncan family of Mississippi descended, had some political dispute with James Lamberton, a prominent civil and military officer of that period, and grand-father of the late Hon. Robert A. Lamberton, LL. D., President of Lehigh University of Pennsylvania, a dispute, which, despite the intervention of friends, presently became an altercation so violent and personal as seemed in the judgment of those days to demand blood. A challenge was sent and accepted, and James Blaine and Joseph Postlethwaite were chosen seconds. The duel was fought in a wooded place near Carlisle and Duncan was instantly killed at the only exchange of shots between them.

Mrs. Duncan was the daughter of Samuel Postlethwaite, an officer in the army, and granddaughter to Joseph Rose, a

FRONT ENTRANCE TO BLAINE HOME
CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA

MANTEL IN LIBRARY, BLAINE HOME
CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA

distinguished Irish barrister from Dublin, who had died in Pennsylvania. She was thirty-eight years old and Colonel Blaine fifty-six—no forbidding disparity where the man was courtly and commanding, rich and distinguished, handsome and cultivated, in the prime of a successful life, enlarged and softened by experience, in charity with all the world, a man of quick as well as wide views, of prompt decision, unflinching resolution, successful execution, eminent unselfishness, sought by the humblest, valued by the highest.

Some years before, Colonel Blaine, among other transactions, had bought a lot of land on the west side of North Hanover Street, on the public square in Carlisle, not far from his own houses, which were on the east side of South Hanover Street, just south of the public square. On this lot he built two houses, whose every line speaks the lavishment of love and the love of beauty. In his Sheriff's receipt book is a receipt for brick, whose date indicates that its destination was to these houses. Their fine and stately architecture is still a pleasure to the eye and a repose to the soul. No modern Eastlake sentiment can draw more heavily on "sincerity" than these doors, with their massive colonial bulk, their hinges reaching nearly across the door, and showing to the most careless their easy ability to sustain the swing; the arched windows, the ornate yet elegant mantels, and the ample and cheerful rooms, though now given over to business, still speak of the home courtesies and comforts of the past. These houses, complete in every detail, the loving father—wise—man—conveyed to his proud and devoted sons, September 18, 1797; to James Blaine the one on the southerly part of the lot, together with three hundred acres of land; to Robert Blaine, the one on the northerly lot, together with the Cave mill and farm of two hundred and fifty acres, and four hundred acres of mountain land.

Two days afterwards, September 20, Colonel Blaine married Sarah Elizabeth Postlethwaite Duncan, widow of him who had fallen in the fatuous duel. Thus he gained for the solitude of a saddened hearth seven years' companionship with a woman whose Irish wit and beauty, whose elegance and social accomplishments brought down to the middle of the nineteenth cen-

tury, living witness of the charm which had been confessed by three generations.

One son was born to them, whom they named for his father, Ephraim, and to whom the happy father by will gave the Middlesex home which he seems to have loved best of all, from which he could never stay long away, and in which he spent the greater part of his closing years. But his beloved wife, Sarah Elizabeth besides personal devises, was to enjoy the whole estate at Middlesex during her life, "if she continues unmarried" (with ample provision, however, even if she should not continue unmarried), paying out of the same "all that may be necessary for the proper support and education of my son Ephraim Blaine until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years." When Ephraim was twenty-one he was to enter into possession of the estate, but was to pay one-half of the profits to his mother during her life and widowhood; "and if my said son Ephraim should die before he would arrive at the age of twenty-one years and without having lawful issue to inherit the same estate, then I give and devise to my grandson Ephraim Blaine, son to my son James Blaine, all the mills and water powers erected on my said estate at Middlesex with two hundred and fifty acres of land adjoining to the said mills to be laid off at the discretion of such of my Executors as shall be void of all interest in the said division and the remainder of my said lands at Middlesex I give to my Grandson Ephraim Blaine, son of my Son Robert Blaine;" and after various other and ample devises to wife and son Ephraim, "all the residue of my estate real and personal I do give and devise to be equally divided between my two sons James and Robert, and I do hereby appoint my two sons James Blaine and Robert Blaine and my Friend David Watts, Executors of this my last will and Testament." The will of a just man mindful of his obligations and acquainted with human nature.

The three young Ephraims were not far apart in years—the nephews a little older than the uncle; but the latter was not destined to enter into his inheritance. Of the many children who played around the water-brooks of the Cave Farm and the Letort mill-race, it was the infant heir of those broad lands, the beautiful, curled darling of his father's old age, whose little feet

CHAIR FROM THE BLAINE HOME
MIDLLESEX ESTATE.

stumbled on the brink. Margaret Lyon, Mrs. James Blaine, was spending the day at Middlesex. The little boy, dressed in his pretty white suit with his long fair curls freshly brushed, was brought in to be duly admired and petted by the guest, his cousin and sister-in-law, then dismissed to run about at his liking. Shortly afterwards, not hearing him at play, they called and sought him—in vain. He had wandered down to death in the swift-rushing mill-race.

The father did not long survive him, but died in his bereaved home on February 18, 1804, in the sixty-third year of his age.

His beloved wife, Sarah Elizabeth, was loath to remain in the house of her repeated sorrow, and withdrew to Philadelphia, where she "continued unmarried" leading such a life of dignity and distinction as beseemed her blood and name, till, in 1850, she passed away at the ripe old age of ninety.

The sons faithfully executed the trust with which they had been charged, evidently, so far as the records show, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

At the first and second session of the Ninth Congress (1805) James and Robert Blaine, executors of their father's estate, presented petitions for compensation due their father for Revolutionary services in the Commissary Department; but I find no record and no tradition that such petition was ever granted.

From time to time they kept alive before an unheeding Congress the indebtedness of the country to their father, for services rendered and money advanced.

So late as 1818 the Journal of Congress calmly records that "Mr. Baldwin also presented a petition of James and Robert Blaine, executors of the last will and testament of their father, Ephraim Blaine, deceased, a deputy commissary general and commissary general of purchases in the Revolutionary Army, praying compensation for the services of their said father, and for a reimbursement of the moneys advanced by him for the purchase of various supplies for the said army;" but I find no record that Mr. Baldwin got any reply to his petition.

Robert Blaine remained in the Carlisle home, and enjoyed as well the beautiful and picturesque lands on the Conodoquinet. Here in the midst of friends, among whom he had grown to

maturity, he spent his days peacefully, and here, to this day, he is represented by descendants who are prominent in all the activities of the city he loved.

SAMUEL LYON BLAINE
1809-1883

X

IN JAMES BLAINE, the old Scotch-Irish rover reappeared with renewed vigor. The large business in new rich lands, which to the hereditary Blaine vision that saw clearly into the future, were big with promise, had a tendency to keep the land-hunger ever alive. Western Pennsylvania offered tempting fields, frequent visits were made and the going back and forth, the inspection, survey, exchange of lands, and the other traffic, only increased the restlessness of this land-lover and presently with his family he left—never to return—the heritage of Middlesex, the beautiful finished Carlisle home, and all the fair hill country round about, the water-brooks of the Conodoquinet and the Letort, just as his forebears had left Donegal Run and the Chicquesalunga—and pitched his tents on Muddy Creek in Greene County, in what was then the far West; but Margaret found it too far and lonely, and even James missed his good Carlisle society; so thence they fared to Brownsville, where he owned lands in and about the town.

Here several of their children were born among others, Samuel Lyon Blaine (the father of John Ewing Blaine, the editor of this brief family history), who, in his young manhood, following the traditions of the family, turned his face to the West and in 1838 established his home in Maysville, Kentucky.

Two years later (1840) he married Anna Coons (b. 1819, d. 1899), a daughter of George Coons, who at an early day settled in Fayette County, Kentucky.

Samuel Lyon Blaine was a man of strong convictions, an uncompromising Presbyterian in religion, a Whig in politics and later an ardent and enthusiastic Republican. He was a great admirer of Mr. Lincoln and in 1861 was one of seven men in Mason County, Kentucky, who voted for him for President, for which offense, he, with his six political associates, was burned in effigy at the Mason County Court House door. In 1864 he was appointed by President Lincoln Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Kentucky, and discharged the

duties of that office with eminent satisfaction until the office was merged in 1873 with that of Collector of Internal Revenue, when he retired to private life. At his death he was survived by his widow, Anna Coons Blaine, and two daughters and six sons.

It was from his home in Maysville that his distinguished nephew, James Gillespie Blaine, entered upon his career in life. During his college days the nephew had frequently visited his uncle to whom and to whose wife he was warmly attached; the pleasure of his visits, the acquaintances he had made and the fascinations of Kentucky life were evidently irresistible for we find him again at his uncle's in Maysville, in the Autumn of 1847, immediately after his graduation from college. Here he remained until the January following when he was offered and accepted a position in the Western Military Institute, located at Georgetown, Kentucky. During his several years stay in Kentucky, he was a frequent and welcome visitor in the Maysville home.

In his various wanderings, James Blaine tarried long enough to acquire local interest and influence, and everywhere he carried on his mercantile business in connection with his investments and other transactions in land. In Brownsville he was commissioned as Justice of the Peace, and entered into the social and business life of the place with zeal and sympathy. Indeed, all the Blaines seem to have considered all Pennsylvania as their natural home and heritage, and wherever James Blaine went he could feel that the feet of his father had trodden the path before him, and all the landed property had been his father's choice, prevision, and judgment as well.

James Blaine's restless spirit did not permit him to remain long in one place and after a few years, wearying of Brownsville, he sought a new home in Sewickley on the Ohio River, near the city of Pittsburg. At Sewickley, not ill-chosen for beauty or for business, he established himself in a comfortable and even imposing house, situated on a plateau commanding a beautiful view, overlooking the river that seemed necessary to Blaine contentment. Tradition points to a large mound in the midst of an orchard of twenty-five acres, on his lands, as marking

To/ John E. Blaine
with warm regard of
his kinsman
James G. Blaine

29 Jany/91

the center of a field on which a fierce battle between the French and Indians had been fought, and in which were buried the dead braves and their valuables.

This home was filled with joy and gladness of children and youth; for boys and girls grew up around him, eleven in all, seven of whom reached mature life. His children were given the best educational advantages obtainable.

Ephraim, the eldest, named for his grandfather, with his mother's Lyon name incorporated, was early sent to school and college—which was then probably hardly more than a school, but was a full-fledged college in name. The following receipt is still treasured in the family:

15th August, 1807.

"Recd. from James Blaine eight dollars being the tuition due to Washinton College up to the first day of this month for Ephraim Blaine—

D: 8:00 PARKER CAMPBELL, Treasr. W. C."

At one time there were four Ephraim Blaines in Washington College. Their distinguishing sobriquets were "big Eph," "little Eph," "red Eph," "devil Eph," and "gentleman Eph," scattered somewhat promiscuously among the group. The big and devil Eph seems mostly to have been confined to the son of James, and little Eph and gentleman Eph to the son of Robert. That these sobriquets were not distributed from mere caprice may be inferred from many anecdotes still current, perhaps the earliest being that when devil Eph's mama called attention one day to the swift ruin attending his trousers' knees, the very young gentleman retorted, "That is because Dr. Brown (the President) keeps us at prayers so much."

Leaving college, Ephraim Lyon Blaine studied law and like his father, was sent to travel in Europe, as a matter of mental and social finishing. But there is no tradition that he or his father ever visited the land from which the father came—that North of Ireland, that Londonderry and Donegal, whose names were always held in affectionate remembrance.

In Sewickley lived and prospered James Blaine; his children were growing to maturity, and here his son, Ephraim Lyon, brought his bride, Maria Gillespie, and to them was born that illustrious American James Gillespie Blaine.

The same year that brought him a daughter-in-law had taken away from him a daughter—Eleanor, by her marriage with John Hoge Ewing.

When David Hoge delivered up his Sheriff's staff to Ephraim Blaine in Cumberland County in 1771, he went straightway West and bought up a large portion of the Chartiers Valley, and upon it he laid out the town of Washington, to be the capitol of the new Washington County. In the log house of David Hoge the first court of the county was held, October 2, 1781. Having thus secured the capitol, he followed up his advantage by giving four lots for a courthouse and prison, two lots to His Excellency George Washington, who dearly loved land, and who especially had an abiding faith in corner lots, and who accepted them without a qualm of bribery. Seventy or eighty acres wise David Hoge laid aside for a common, and then speedily sold the whole enterprise to his sons John and William, who took up residence there, while he preserved for himself his own homestead in Cumberland County.

The son William married Isabella Lyon, sister of James Blaine's wife, Margaret Lyon, and thus within a few years there was established a special personal interest and family center for the Blaines in Washington. William Hoge was elected and re-elected member of Congress, and was afterwards made Associate Judge. After his death, his wife married Alexander Reed, from Donegal, son of Robert Reed, who was called to Ireland from Scotland to preach against the Arian heresy, and preached so successfully that his church at one time had one thousand communicants, and his children and great-grandchildren became sole occupants of its pulpit for one hundred and fifty years. His first wife had been daughter of that Colin McFarquhar who preached in Donegal Church for thirty years, and who had been fain to attest to his loving, but doubting, parishioners, his loyalty, by going inside the circle around The Witness Tree and swinging his hat with a hurrah for the Continental cause!

Mr. Reed was a public-spirited citizen whom all the community delighted to honor, and Isabella's house had thus been a pleasant and wholesome home to her kinsfolk. There her

young niece, Eleanor Blaine, had met an extremely clever and promising young man, by the name of Ewing. His father, coming down from that inexhaustible Scotch-Irish hive through York, had received his education under the direction of his kinsman, Dr. John Ewing, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, who had served his country on weighty public and political commissions. Mr. Ewing had named his son for his intimate friend, John Hoge, and when the boy came to Washington to attend the college, John Hoge took him into his own family. After his graduation John Hoge Ewing remained in Washington studying and practicing law, practicing the gospel also, by every good word and work. It was this young man whom Eleanor Blaine had met on her visits to her Aunt Isabella in Washington. On the footing of a cousin, though in fact no relation, a classmate of her brother Ephraim and born in the same year, it befell that one week after Ephraim Blaine married Maria Gillespie, Eleanor Blaine married John Hoge Ewing—in her Aunt Isabella's house—because, if married in Sewickley, the way thence was so rough, and the steamers so uncertain, that they ran the risk of having to take their wedding journey in a flatboat, with all and sundry of its inconveniences and discomforts.

Another daughter of James Blaine had also married in Washington—the little Jane Hoge—whose husband was the founder of the first newspaper established in Washington. Thus when age was drawing on and Sewickley grew too remote from kindred for the repose of the evening of life, the elder Blaines could but be attracted to the place where so many of their family had gathered. Morover, a house awaited them, not too far for neighborhood, yet far enough for independence, to which John Hoge Ewing and his wife Eleanor besought and brought her parents. Here James Blaine, a tall and handsome man still, with figure scarcely bowed and only a becoming portliness, with head whitened by years and bright eyes undimmed—came with Margaret Lyon to the society and vicinity of their own people, and there on the green hillside that might well suggest

the Cave Farm of his youthful years, he passed the serene evening of his life among his children and his grandchildren.

This narrative closes with the passing of James and Robert Blaine, sons of Colonel Ephraim Blaine, Commissary General of Purchases for the Continental Army.

He who is interested in following the record of the family through later generations, will find as a rule, and without exception, so far as I personally know, a line of men and women, who throughout the years, have maintained the high standards established by their ancestors, and among them men and women who are well known in the world of letters, and as leaders in the higher activities of life; men distinguished in the civil and military life of the nation, in the ministry, in the professions, in the sciences and in the arts.

To one of these whose splendid life was already crowded with distinguished service for his country, came the crowning honor of all when James G. Blaine, the foremost Diplomat, Orator, Scholar and Statesman of his day was nominated for the Presidency of this great Nation.

PART II

HISTORICAL APPENDIX

THIS Appendix contains an article entitled "Ephraim Blaine, Personal Reminiscences," published in the "Washington Examiner," Washington, Pennsylvania, September 2d, 1858, and extracts from "Fragments of Family and Contemporary History," gathered by Rev. Thomas Hastings Robinson, D. D., published in 1867, "Carlisle Old and New," and from "The History of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania."

Notwithstanding its contents are largely a repetition of what appears in the preceding pages, the writer, appreciating the sources from which these writings come, considers them valuable contributions to the Blaine family history and worthy of preservation in this volume.

From "The Washington Examiner," Washington, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1858.

Col. Ephraim Blaine—Interesting Reminiscences.

In the third volume of the New American Cyclopedia, recently issued from the press of the Messrs. Appleton, we find the following brief sketch of an eminent Pennsylvanian of the Revolutionary era:

"BLAINE, EPHRAIM, an officer in the Revolutionary war, belonging to Pennsylvania line, died at Carlisle, Pa., 1808. He entered the army as a Colonel at the commencement of the war, and was subsequently made Commissary General. His services were gallant and patriotic. He was with Washington in many of the most trying scenes of the Revolution, and enjoyed the confidences of his Chief to the fullest extent. During the "dark winter" at Valley Forge, the preservation of the American Army from starvation was in a great degree owing to the exertion and sacrifices of Col. Blaine."

It would be impossible to do justice, within a single paragraph to the memory and services of so gallant a soldier, so valuable an officer and so worthy a man, as Colonel Ephraim Blaine. Living on his princely estate of "Middlesex" in the county of Cumberland, at the time the Revolution was inaugurated, he at once offered his personal services and his large means to the patriot cause. He was forthwith commissioned by the Continental Congress as a Colonel, was attached to the Pennsylvania line of troops, and did not "ground arms" until the contest was over and the victory won. It happened from the outset of his service that he was thrown much in contact with General Washington and the result was a warm friendship between the two, which manifested itself in a cordial correspondence through a period of more than fifteen years—many of Washington's letters being still in the possession of Colonel Blaine's descendants.

Owing to his own marked and meritorious services, both in "camp and field," and aided perhaps by the personal friendship of Washington, Col. Blaine was promoted to the very important post of "Commissary General of the Northern Department"

in the year 1778, about the time that the distinguished Gen. Wadsworth was appointed to a similar rank in the Southern department. In this enlarged and most responsible sphere of duty Col. Blaine won imperishable laurels. The district over which he was thus made "General of Commissariat" extended from the Maryland line northward, including Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and New England and it was to his great energy and oftentimes to the means which he had the individual and personal influence to command, that the "Patriot Army" was kept from actual want and starvation. The large operations for army supplies which Col. Blaine negotiated may be inferred from the fact that at one time (Jan. 1780) the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania drew a single warrant in his favor for one million of dollars to reimburse him for advances which his own exertions and his own means had provided, and at another time a warrant for seven hundred and fifty thousand was credited to him by the same authority in payment of similar obligations. During the "dark winter" at Valley Forge, the most critical and trying period perhaps in the whole seven years' struggle, the American army was left at one time almost entirely dependent on Col. Blaine's efforts, and the faithful and heroic manner in which he discharged his duties at that period was always spoken of in terms of the highest praise by Washington.

Colonel Blaine was with Washington in several of the most critical epochs in the long struggle for our liberties, and was among the most "tried, true and trusted," to the last. At the close of the Revolution he retired to his estate at "Middlesex," which had become greatly impaired by his long absence, though they were still magnificent in their extent and resources. Here he resided for nearly a quarter of a century after the war, in true manorial dignity and hospitality, entertaining his numerous visitors in a style of liberality suited to his social rank and public position, and admirably illustrating the character of the Pennsylvania gentleman of the "olden time." It was at his house that President Washington and suite were entertained when they journeyed to the interior of the State on the eventful expedition, called out by the Whisky Insurrection of the West-

ern counties in 1794. During Washington's presidency, Colonel Blaine spent many of his winters in Philadelphia, forming one member of that "Republican Court" which surrounded and gave eclat and dignity to the social rule of our first and greatest Chief Magistrate. Colonel Blaine's son, James Blaine, went abroad in 1791 as an attache to one of the American embassies and was made a few years after the bearer to this country of the celebrated "Jay's Treaty," which was the cause of such an angry congressional controversy immediately after its reception, and which resulted in the permanent estrangement from Washington of some who had been previously reckoned as among his most devoted political friends. James Blaine at the time of his return from Europe was considered to be among the most accomplished and finest gentlemen in Philadelphia—then the center of fashion, elegance and learning on this continent. His reputation as a model gentleman was honorably sustained through life. He died a few years since in Washington County, Pennsylvania, whither he removed after the death of his father. It may be mentioned here that Col. Blaine was one of the original members of the Pennsylvania Society of the "Cincinnati."

The domestic and family history of Col. Blaine were quite as remarkable and interesting as his public career was honorable and patriotic. Shortly after the war was over he lost his wife, who was a Miss Galbraith, of a well-known Scotch family. He passed some years as a widower, and his second marriage was somewhat singular and romantic, to say the least. In the town of Carlisle, near which his estate of "Middlesex" lay, one Judge Duncan was among the most prominent citizens —a man of social rank and high spirit, and some years the junior of Col. Blaine. A personal difficulty happened between Judge Duncan and a lawyer of the Cumberland county bar, named Lamberton, and the result was that a challenge passed and was accepted. The second of Judge Duncan was James Blaine, the son of Col. Blaine already alluded to. The issue of the duel was the instant death of Judge Duncan, who was shot with a rifle-ball directly in the forehead. And now for the singular sequel. A few years elapsed and Col. Blaine married Judge

Duncan's widow—the widow of the man for whom his son had acted as second in the duel which proved fatal to him. The lady survived Col. Blaine a long number of years, and after his death resided in Philadelphia. Her residence was one of the elegant mansions on Walnut Street west of Twelfth and here she lived in a style of true elegance and social distinction until she attained the ripe age of ninety. She died as late as 1850, and is buried in a family vault at Laurel Hill. The descendants and collateral connections of Col. Blaine in Pennsylvania, and in many other parts of the Union, are quite numerous. In this State the family is intimately interwoven with the Lyons, the Russels, the Ewings, the Alexanders, the Andersons, the Reeds, the Walkers, the Gillespies, and numerous other branches of the old Pennsylvania stock. The son of Col. Blaine's second wife, Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Natchez, Miss., is widely known as one of the wealthiest planters of the South, his estate being reckoned by millions, while he was otherwise known as the most high-minded philanthropic and Christian of men. Robert J. Walker, late Governor of Kansas, and so distinguished as a Democratic statesman, belongs to the same stock, being a nephew, we believe, of Col. Blaine's wife. Hon. Samuel Russell, late representative in Congress from the Bedford district, in this State, and Hon. A. L. Russell, late Secretary of State, are grand-nephews of Col. Blaine. Hon. John H. Ewing, former representative in Congress from the Washington district, married a grand-daughter of Col. Blaine; and Robert C. Walker, Esq., well-known in our State, and now connected with the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, is connected by a similar tie. A branch of the family is to be found in South Carolina, intermarried with the Wheatons of that State; another branch is settled in New Jersey; another in Missouri; another in Iowa; and still another in Arkansas; while one lineal descendant, a grandson of Col. Blaine, has wandered off northward to New England. We allude to James G. Blaine, Esq., formerly a resident of this city, and a successful contributor of the Whig press, but who now resides in Maine, and edits one of the leading Republican papers in that State. The male members of the blood bearing the family name are scarce. At one time, since

the death of Col. Blaine, he had five namesakes among his relatives, but not one of them now survives. The name itself, therefore, belongs to comparatively few, while the blood flows in the veins of a very large number.

It is interesting thus to trace out the ties of consanguinity which bind the present generation to the worthy and good men of the past. We have no sympathy with that miserable and sickly feeling which induces a man to live on the reputation of his ancestry, and we have just as little with that affected contempt for a "good family stock" which certain persons are in the habit of parading. The true feeling and true ambition should be to cherish a worthy pride in one's honorable ancestry by emulating their worthy deeds. We believe, at all events, in keeping the patriotic deeds of our Revolutionary heroes fresh in the remembrance of posterity, and we have therefore thought that nothing would prove more acceptable to Pennsylvania readers than this brief sketch of Colonel Ephraim Blaine of Middlesex.

Extracts from "Fragments of Family and Contemporary History," gathered by Dr. T. H. Robinson

Published in 1867

Introduction

THE event which was the occasion of the unpretending volume which follows, is thus chronicled in one of the daily journals of the County.

Re-Union Picnic.—MR. EDITOR:

Such a picnic as we had on Thursday last, under the maples on the lake shore, near Moorhead's Station! It was a reunion of the Robinson, Blaine and McCord families, whose fathers came from Cumberland County and settled in Erie County near the close of the last century. Intermarriage with the Crawfords and Moorheads brought out those families in heavy force. The scattered members of this connection had gathered from the sea-shore and the far-away prairies. Some crossed the Alleghenies to be present, and Pittsburg alone sent more than a score of her substantial sons and fair daughters to grace the gathering.

Sail-boats and row-boats abounded. Swings were affixed to the branches of the trees. The "Old Flag" seemed to float from everywhere; a spring of water bubbled up from the foot of the bluff; the blue waves of the lake were at our feet and the green-clad limbs of the great broad maples were overhead. The day was glorious, the arrangements were complete, thanks to the gallant Col. Robinson, who was "pastor of said church in charge." Such a table! Why, bless you, Mr. Lynn, it was all there; nothing was omitted, though, of course, anyone knowing the ladies of the connection knew how that would be. The flowers were beautiful; the ladies seemed to have anticipated the season and rifled October of her fair blossoms—those of the gorgeously dazzling color combinations. Grace was said by the Rev. Mr. Cleveland and chaste and appropriate allusion made to the occasion. Two hundred and fifty of the connection then sat down to dinner and when that was over the singers sang America and an address, historical in its character, and of great

interest to the numerous connection was read by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Harrisburg. The tears in the eyes of the aged and the eager expressions of curiosity upon the faces of the young, gave token of the interest excited in the numerous reminiscences of the events in the early lives of their fathers. Allusion was made to those of the name that had drawn the sword and fallen upon the field for Union and Liberty, and thanks were given that none of the name had sided or sympathized with traitors, and the singular fact was mentioned that not one had abandoned Presbyterianism, the faith of their fathers.

The day will not soon be forgotten by this extensive family connection.

Extracts from Dr. Robinson's Address

* * * It is a laudable desire to know more of the men who have, under God, had so large a share in shaping our own destiny, running the features of our physical frames and of our intellectual and moral natures in the moulds in which themselves were cast. It is with this desire to know more of the men of the past, of our own fathers, that we have gathered up from every available source, the scattered fragments of history which follows.

* * * Our ancestry are of Scotch origin, or of that branch of the Scotch familiarly known in history as the Scotch-Irish. This class of people were so-called from the fact that they were descendants of Scots who had settled in the north of Ireland under the reign of James I. By the protracted wars in the time of Elizabeth the whole kingdom had greatly suffered, but the northern portion of it had been reduced to the lowest state of misery. James determined to settle these lands with a population who would be disposed to the arts of peace and industry. The Scots therefore were invited to occupy the province of Ulster, in the north of Ireland, and they did so in large numbers, bringing with them their Presbyterianism and rigid adherence to the Westminster standards. Persecutions of a most oppressive nature at length arose during the reign of Charles I, and as these persecutions continued during the reign of subsequent sovereigns, they began to leave in large numbers. The Ameri-

can Colonies opened their arms to welcome them and hither they came. Few, if any, of the Scotch-Irish came to Pennsylvania earlier than 1719.

* * * In the year 1729 six thousand of the Scotch-Irish are reported to have come to this country, and before the middle of the century, or 1750, nearly twelve thousand arrived annually for several years. Some found homes in New England, but the greater number of them made choice of Pennsylvania for their new homes, although many of them afterward removed to Virginia, the Carolinas, and at a later day to Kentucky.

* * * The region in which our ancestry originally settled can hardly be surpassed by any part of the country for its natural advantages and the beauty of its scenery. It was to them a wilderness where they were the pioneers. They dwelt in the region immediately surrounding Harrisburg, the present capitol of the state of Pennsylvania—then but the site of a ferry, a stockade and a trading post with the Indians. The Kittatinny mountains, an extensive range, which begins in eastern New York among the Catskills, and extends southward through Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas, bearing different names on its way, formed for some years the western boundary of the settlements. These mountains were broken here and there by small gaps, and boldly cut asunder where the many-islanded Susquehanna forced its way through. From the western bank of the Susquehanna extended southward one of the most enticing valleys of American scenery. This valley, now known as the Cumberland Valley, was originally called Kittochtinny from the mountains that formed its western boundary. The valley, like the mountains, stretches from eastern New York to the Carolinas, and assumes many different names. In Virginia it is the Shenandoah. This region possessed peculiar attraction for hardy and adventurous settlers.

* * * Our ancestry, the Robinsons, McCords, Blaines, Moorheads, Blacks, etc., with their friends and neighbors from the old world, occupied this beautiful region of central Pennsylvania for twenty or thirty years in almost uninterrupted peace. They went on in the even tenor of their way, extending and

improving their farms, patenting new lands, rearing and educating their children, planting everywhere the school-house and the church. They penetrated farther to the westward, crossed the Susquehanna, scattered over the beautiful valley now known as Cumberland, and at the time of which we now speak, 1754, a few had gone over the Kittochtinny into the valley beyond and a few had made settlement along the Juniata. At this date Pennsylvania was a royal province, ruled by governors appointed by the Penn family and approved by the King.

* * * Of the part our ancestry took in the memorable struggle with Great Britain in the seven years war for national independence, we have but scanty memorials. Sharing, however, in that love of civil and religious liberty which characterized the Scotch-Presbyterians of that day, and drew them into the front of the great struggle for American independence, they were not slow to bear their part in it. The settlements of central Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, where this class of people originally settled, furnished many of the bravest and hardiest men for the Revolutionary service.

* * * Of the ancestors of the Blaine family Colonel Ephraim Blaine, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, stands most distinguished for his personal ability and for his public services during the period of the Revolution. Prior to the opening of the Revolutionary struggle, during the Indian Wars of 1755-64, we meet him in the records of that day a prominent and influential man in the central part of the State. He seems to have been a man of large property. During the larger part of the Revolutionary conflict he served as a quartermaster-general of the army and was largely trusted by General Washington, who made his house his headquarters when in Carlisle. His letters, which may be found in the records of the State and of the general government, though pertaining to the commissary supplies of the American army, prove him to have been a man of ability and decision. Colonel Blaine had two sons, James and Robert. James married a member of the Lyon family, which numbers among its living members Rev. Dr. George A. Lyon, of Erie. James Gillespie Blaine, a grandson of Colonel E. Blaine, was

born in Washington County, Pennsylvaina, in 1830; graduated at Washington College in 1847; adopted the profession of editor and having removed to Maine, edited the *Kennebec Journal* and *Portland Advertiser* for several years. He served four years in the Maine Legislature, two of which as Speaker of the House; and in 1862 he was elected a Representative from Maine to the Thirty-Eighth Congress, serving as a member of the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving on the Committee on Military Affairs and the Special Committee on the Death of President Lincoln, and as chairman of that on the Debts of the Loyal States.*

One of the daughters of Robert Blaine, Rebecca, was the wife of Rev. J. Chamberlain, D. D., a distinguished divine of the Presbyterian church, the President successively of Center College, Kentucky, and of Oakland University, Mississippi. An interesting account is given of his life, labors, character and tragical death in Rev. Dr. Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit." A second daughter married Hon. Samuel Alexander, of Carlisle, who for many years was a leading lawyer and able jurist of Cumberland county court. Two or more brothers of Colonel Ephraim Blaine also resided in Cumberland county, but of their families we have but fragmentary knowledge. The Rev. Dr. Matthew Brown, at one time President of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and who was succeeded in the same office by his son, Rev. A. B. Brown, D. D., and by his son-in-law, Rev. D. H. Riddle, D. D., was connected with this branch of the Blaine family by marriage. So also was Rev. Francis Herron, D. D., for many years the honored and beloved pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Note by the Editor—

*James Gillespie Blaine was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, serving on the Committee on Appropriations and Rules; was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress and made Speaker of the House, holding the same position during the Forty-Second and Forty-third Congresses; also re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, from which he resigned to accept election as United States Senator from Maine; re-elected to Forty-fifth Congress as Senator from Maine. March 5, 1881, accepted appointment as Secretary of State in Cabinet of President Garfield, and resigned immediately following President Garfield's death. In 1884 was nominated for President of the United States on the Republican ticket. In March, 1889, accepted appointment as Secretary of State in Cabinet of President Harrison and resigned in June, 1892. Died in Washington City, 1893.

* * * It would be a pleasure to recall personal incidents in the history of many who have passed away, but whose memory remains dear and honored with the living. Of the descendants of the original settlers in central Pennsylvania, scarcely one of the states south and west of New York has failed to receive some represenatives. Many of these families are now wholly unknown to each other. Families once large and promising have by the providence of God become nearly extinct, while others thrive and multiply in numbers. Moving westward and southward, they were the original settlers, in the main, of central Virginia, of central and western Carolina, of western Pennsylvania, of southern Ohio, and of large portions of Kentucky and Tennessee. A few families departed at the close of the century for the shores of Lake Erie on the north, leaving but one or two to linger in the region of the Susquehanna.

This history would be incomplete if I did not refer to that greatest event of modern times and to the part our families bore in it—I refer to the late rebellion.

Our earliest fathers passed through scenes that tried their souls and called out the highest heroism and self-sacrifice. They bore their part in the terrible war with Indian savages from 1755 to 1764. They shared in the toils and sufferings and triumphs of the Revolutionary struggle that secured American independence. Not one of them was numbered among the Tories of that day. No one of them bears a dishonored name. They took part again in the war of 1812 along the shores of Lake Erie and in the valley of the Mississippi.

When the late war for the severance of the American Union broke out, of those whose history is known to us, nearly to a man they ranged themselves against the rebellion and in favor of a perpetual Union. Their hearts were filled with loyal emotions. They contributed influence, money and men for their country's defense. They were with the armies of the west and of the east, and met the fortunes and hardships of war in nearly every one of the rebellious states. Some of them were among the first that answered the call of their country, and among the last to be disbanded when the rebellion had been vanquished.

We weep over some that fell, but it had been with bitterer tears had they faltered and turned back. We rejoice in the well-won honors of all, and thank them in the name of all our families, and in the name of their revolutionary sires who gave us the country which they have helped to preserve, for the luster of their patriotic record.

From "Carlisle Old and New"

Published by Civic Club of Carlisle.

It is a matter of great regret that there is no portrait of Colonel Ephraim Blaine, distinguished son of Carlisle, an eminent citizen and a devoted patriot.

A child of wealth born in 1741, he was in the full flower of his manhood when the newly declared free and Independent States of America, being in imminent peril, needed and received that magnanimous support of personal service and private wealth that is indelibly associated with his name. It is stated that after saving the army from starvation in the awful winter of 1777-1778 he was made Commissary General of the entire Continental Army on the personal recommendation of his military chief and warm friend General Washington.

These patriotic financial sacrifices greatly impaired his estate. The mansion at his beautiful country seat on the Conodoquinet near the Cave has been destroyed by fire. It was here he spent the closing years of his life and here he died at the age of sixty-three.

Strangely enough no memorial can be found to mark the final resting place of Ephraim Blaine, illustrious officer in the Revolutionary Army.

From the History of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania

Rev. Conway P. King, D. D., Historian.

The place of rendezvous for the troops of Pennsylvania was at Carlisle, and there in October was mustered the full force which had been called for by the President. Cumberland county, in which the true spirit of patriotism had now regained full sway, gathered its complete quota of 363 men, including officers, which, with similar quotas from York, Lancaster and

Franklin, were placed under the command of Brig. Gen. James Chambers of Franklin County. They were encamped on an extensive common near the town, said to have been admirably fitted for the purpose. On the first of October, Thomas Mifflin, the Governor of the State, arrived at Carlisle, and in the evening delivered an animated address in the Presbyterian church. On Saturday, the 3d of October, at 12 o'clock it was announced that the President was coming on the road from Philadelphia and Reading. Three battalions and the artillery paraded for his reception. A writer described the approach of "the beloved Washington in a traveling dress, attended by his secretary, Alexander Hamilton." As he passed our troops he pulled off his hat and in the most respectful manner bowed to the officers and men, and in this manner passed the line who were (as you may suppose) affected by the sight of their chief for whom each individual seemed to show the affectionate regard that would have been paid to an honored parent. As he entered the town the inhabitants seemed anxious to see this very great and good man, crowds were assembled in the streets, but their admiration was silent. The President passed to the front of the camp, where the troops were assembled in front of the tents; the line of artillery, horses and infantry appeared in the most perfect order, the greatest silence was observed. The spectacle was grand, interesting and affecting, every man as he passed along poured forth his wishes for the preservation of this most valuable of their fellow citizens. Here you might see the aged veteran, the mature soldier, and the zealous youth assembled in defense of that government which must (in turn) prove the protection of their persons, family and property. In the evening the court house was illuminated and a transparency was exhibited with the inscription in front, "Washington is ever triumphant," and on one side, "The reign of the laws," and on the other "Woe to anarchists."

The President remained at least seven days in Carlisle, the guest of Col. Ephraim Blaine, *and having his headquarters in the next house. Along with him, the members of his cabinet and Governor Mifflin, were many Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania; and these, together with the New Jersey and

Eastern troops, formed a brilliant and numerous assemblage, such as our country had never before and has never since witnessed. The day after his arrival General Washington attended public worship, during which a discourse was preached by Dr. Davidson.

*In this final notice of this distinguished officer and pure patriot we take occasion to add some circumstances of interest concerning him. We had reason to suppose that he was the Lieutenant who so bravely defended Fort Ligonier in the Indian war. In his correspondence he frequently dated his letters from "Cave Middleton," by which he designated his beautiful seat on the Conodoquinet near the cave in Middleton Township, about a mile and a half north of Carlisle. He was born at Carlisle in 1741, and lived in wealth and refinement. But he was ready to sacrifice all at the call of his country. He was commissioned early in the war as a Colonel in the Pennsylvania line, but in 1778, was made Deputy Commissary General in the Middle Department, embracing several of the states. Here he was thrown much with Gen. Washington, whose counsel he shared. An officer of the present commissary department says that after saving the army from starvation in the awful winter of 1777, in the ensuing summer, on the resignation of General Wadsworth, he was made Commissary General of the entire continental army on the personal recommendation of General Washington. This position he held until the close of the war. He was a man of large fortune, and the records show that during the Valley Forge winter, with the aid of his personal friends, he made an advance of $600,000 for the use of the patriot army. Millions upon millions passed through his hands without a suspicion of his purity and disinterestedness. His estate became impaired by his sacrifice but still remained ample. It was at his house that Washington lodged during the insurrection. He spent many of his winters in Philadelphia, where he was a distinguished member of the "Republican Court." His son James went abroad in 1791 as a merchant, and became an attache to the American embassy in Paris, but returned as the bearer of despatches connected with Jay's treaty. He was then called the most accomplished gentleman in Philadelphia, and died in Washington County, Pa., whither he removed after his father's death. His son Ephraim was the father of James G., who was born in Washington County, removed to Maine, and is the present distinguished senator from that state. Ephraim Blaine's other son Robert married Anna S. Metzger, and resided on the paternal farm near the cave. Col. Ephraim Blaine's first wife was Rebecca Galbraith and his second was Mrs. Duncan, whose first husband fell in a duel. His descendants have intermarried with the Lyons, Metzgers, Alexanders, Hays, Gilchrists and Hendersons. His son owned a home near the public square on the west side of North Hanover street in Carlisle. He died at his seat near Carlisle, February 16th, 1804, in the 63rd year of his age.

PART 111

GENEALOGICAL

AS A great-grandson of Colonel Ephraim Blaine, I undertook for my own pleasure to compile a genealogy of the family of my illustrious ancestor, As the work progressed I found such intimate relations existing between it and the family of his brothers, Alexander and William, and his sister, Eleanor, that I have extended my work so as to embrace these families as well. While there are many omissions from the record, which I greatly regret, I can frankly say such omissions are not altogether because of lack of effort on my part to make the record complete in all particulars.

JOHN EWING BLAINE.

GENEALOGY

Of the family of JAMES BLAINE, b. about 1715, d. 1792, and Isabella Blaine, his wife, both of Scotch-Irish descent, who came to America in 1745 and settled in Donegal Township, Pennsylvania. M. 2d, Elizabeth Carskaden.

[NOTE—The numerals preceding individual names in the following Genealogy, denote: First, (large figures) Rank in father's family; Second, (small figures) Rank in generation beginning with James Blaine, emigrant ancestor.]

1^2 EPHRAIM BLAINE, b. 1741, d. 1804. M. 1765, Rebecca Galbraith, b. 1744, d. 1795. M. 2d, Sarah Elizabeth Postlethwaite Duncan, b. 1759, d. 1850.

Issue by First Marriage

1^3 James Blaine, b. 1766, d. 1832. M. 1791, Jane Hoge, b. 1769, d. 1793. M. 2d, 1795, Margaret Lyon, b. 1772, d. 1853. (See Eleanor Blaine and Samuel Lyon record.)

Issue by First Marriage

1^4 Child, b. 1793, d. in infancy.

Issue by Second Marriage

1^4 Ephraim Lyon Blaine, b. 1796, d. 1850. M. 1820, Maria Gillespie, b. 1801, d. 1871.

Issue

1^5 James Blaine, b. 1821, d. 1822.

2^5 Neal Gillespie Blaine, b. 1823, d. ——. M. 1847, Rebecca A. Officer, b. 1826, d. 1912.

Issue

1^6 Margaret Blaine, b. 1848. M. 1871, William O. Wirt, b. 1843, d. 1916.

Issue

1^7 Eleanor Blaine Wirt.

2^7 Edward Blaine Wirt, b. 1882.

2^6 William Gillespie Blaine, b. 1850, d. 1859.

3^5 Ephraim Lyon Blaine, b. 1825, d. 1850.

4^5 Eliza Gillespie Blaine, b. 1827, d. 1885. M. 1845, Major Robert C. Walker, b. 1821, d. 1894.

Issue

1^6 Mary Blaine Walker, b. 1846, d. 1871.

2^6 Anna Craighead Walker, b. 1848, d. 1885.

3^6 Stella Genevieve Walker, b. 1851, d. 1851.

4^6 Ephraim Blaine Walker, b. 1852, d. 1883.

5[6] Julia Heister Walker, b. 1855, d. 1898. M. 1878, Daniel W. Fisk.
6[6] Margaret Blaine Walker, b. 1858. M. 1879, Orange James Salisbury.

Issue

1[7] Stella Julia Salisbury, b. 1880. M. Louis B. McCormick.
2[7] Orange James Salisbury, b. 1882. M. Maria McGilwray.
3[7] Robert Walker Salisbury, b. 1883. M. Genevieve McCormick.
4[7] Blaine Gillespie Salisbury.

7[6] Robert John Walker, b. 1860, d. 1891.
8[6] William Gillespie Walker, b. 1863, d. in infancy.
9[6] James Blaine Walker, b. 1864. M. 1888, Mary C. Scannell.

Issue

1[7] James Blaine Walker, b. 1889.
2[7] Robert Willard Walker, b. 1891.
3[7] Helen Mary Walker, b. 1893.

10[6] William Gillespie Walker II, b. 1868. M. 1893, Ann Letitia Wheat, b. 1870.

Issue

1[7] Robert Craighead Walker, b. 1894.
2[7] Ann Letitia Dunnington Walker, b. 1900.
3[7] Margaret Salisbury Walker, b. 1906.

5[6] James Gillespie Blaine, b. 1830, d. 1893. M. 1850, Harriet Baily Stanwood, b. 1828, d. 1903.

Issue

1[6] Stanwood Blaine, b. 1851, d. 1854.
2[6] Robert Walker Blaine, b. 1855, d. 1890.
3[6] Emmons Blaine, b. 1857, d. 1892. M. 1889, Anita McCormick, b. 1866.

Issue

1[7] Emmons Blaine, b. 1890, d. 1918. M. 1917, Eleanor Gooding, b. 1893

Issue

1[8] Anne Blaine, b. 1918.

4[6] Alice Stanwood Blaine, b. 1860, d. 1890. M. 1883, Colonel J. J. Coppinger.

Issue

1[7] James Gillespie Blaine Coppinger, b. 1883.
2[7] Conor Walter Blaine Coppinger, b. 1885.

5[6] Margaret Isabella Blaine, b. 1865. M. 1890, Walter Damrosch.

Issue

1[7] Alice Blaine Damrosch, b. 1892. M. 1914, Hall Pleasance Pennington.
2[7] Margaret Blaine Damrosch, b. 1895.
3[7] Leopoldine Blaine Damrosch, b. 1899.
4[7] Anita Blaine Damrosch, b. 1903.

6^6 James Gillespie Blaine, Jr., b. 1868. M. 1886, Margaret Nevins. M. 3rd Mrs. Beryl Whitney Wheeler.

Issue

1^7 James Gillespie Blaine III, b. 1887. M. 1911, Marian Dow, b. 1888.

Issue

1^8 Elizabeth Blaine, b. 1913.

2^8 James Gillespie Blaine IV, b. 1915.

7^6 Harriet Stanwood Blaine, b. 1871. M. 1894, Truxtun Beale.

Issue

1^7 Walker Blaine Beale, b. 1896, d. 1918.

6^5 Robert Gillespie Blaine, b. 1832, d. 1897. M. 1866, Rebecca A. Hicks.

Issue

1^6 Marie Adele Blaine, b. 1867. M. Thomas F. Mallan.

2^6 Margaret Belle Blaine, b. 1869. M. Dr. Henry J. Crosson.

3^6 Nina Beatrice Blaine, b. 1872. M. Charles F. Byrne.

4^6 May Gillespie Blaine, b. 1874. M. Charles E. Lipscomb.

5^6 Robert Gillespie Blaine, b. 1877.

6^6 Maude Virginia Blaine, b. 1881. M. Aubray Laraby Clarke.

7^5 Francis Tiernan Blaine, b. 1835, d. 1840.

8^5 Margaret Isabella Blaine, b. 1837, d. 1869.

9^5 John Ewing Blaine, b. 1840, d. 1887. M. 1863, Alice Fenlon, b. 1842, d. 1894.

Issue

1^6 James Fenlon Blaine, b. 1864. M. 1889, Annie Ellen Kelly, b. 1869.

Issue

1^7 Miriam Blaine, b. 1902.

2^6 Mary Louise Blaine, b. 1869.

3^6 Eleanor Blaine, b. 1872. M. 1894, Randolph Y. Thompson, b. 1867, d. 1901.

3^4 Eleanor Blaine, b. 1797, d. in infancy.

4^4 George Blaine, b. 1798, d. in infancy.

5^4 Jane Blaine, b. 1800, d. 1880. M. 1827, William Sample, b. 1786, d. 1862.

Issue

1^5 Isabella Reed Sample, b. 1828, d. 1830.

2^5 Ellen Lyon Sample, b. 1830, d. 1833.

3^5 Eliza Ewing Sample, b. 1833. M. 1856, Franklin Malcom, b. 1833, d. 1884.

4^5 James Blaine Sample, b. 1834, d. 1868.

5^5 Mary Brown Sample. M. James Blaine Mason. (See Mason record.)

6^4 Ellen Blaine, b. 1802, d. 1840. M. 1820, John Hoge Ewing, b. 1796. d. 1887. He M. 2d, 1845, Margaret C. Brown, d. 1890.

Issue by First Marriage

1^5 Margaret Blaine Ewing, b. 1822, d. 1901. M. 1848. William Albertson Hallock, M. D., b. 1818, d. 1871.

Issue

1^6 William Ewing Hallock, b. 1849. M. 1889, Isabella Hull McLean.

Issue

1^7 William Ewing Hallock, b. 1893.

2^6 John Ewing Hallock, b. 1850, d. 1858.

3^6 Harvey Totten Hallock, b. 1850. M. 1884, Ellen Wishart.

Issue

1^7 Margaret Ewing Hallock, b. 1886.

2^7 John Wishart Hallock, b. 1888. M. 1914, Eva Jane White.

3^7 William McLean Hallock, b. 1891.

4^7 Harvey Totten Hallock, b. 1896, d. in infancy.

4^6 Ellen Ewing Hallock, b. 1855. M. 1879, Rev. William Service Steen, d. 1914.

Issue

1^7 Robert Service Steen, b. 1880, d. 1908.

2^7 John Ewing Steen, b. 1881.

3^7 Margaret Hallock Steen, b. 1885.

4^7 Mary Henry Steen, b. 1888.

5^7 Frances Hallock Steen, b. 1896.

5^6 Fanny Lyon Hallock, b. 1861.

2^5 William Ewing, b. 1823, d. 1895. M. 1853, Isabella McC. Quail, b. 1824, d. 1883.

Issue

1^6 Margaret Quail Ewing, b. 1854, d. in infancy.

2^6 John Hoge Ewing, b. 1855, d. 1880.

3^6 David Quail Ewing, b. 1855, d. 1900.

4^6 William Brown Ewing, b. 1859. M. Inez Major, b. 1862, d. 1903.

Issue

1^7 Margaret Major Ewing, b. 1895.

2^7 Isabella Quail Ewing, b. 1901.

5^6 Huston Quail Ewing, b. 1862, d. 1865.

6^6 Samuel Blaine Ewing, b. 1865. M. 1897, Marian Lyford Styles.

Issue

1^7 Lyford Blaine Ewing, b. 1897, d. 1904.

2^7 David Quail Ewing, b. 1902.

3^7 Blaine Styles Ewing, b. 1905.

3^6 James Blaine Ewing, b. 1825, d. 1836.

4^5 Elizabeth Breading Ewing, b. 1827. M. 1852, Rev. William Speer, D. D., LL.D., b. 1822, d. 1904.

Issue

1[6] John Ewing Speer, b. 1853, d. 1900. M. 1882, Cornelia Brackenridge Kuhn.

Issue

1[7] Elizabeth Breading Speer.

2[6] James Ramsey Speer, b. 1854, d. 1871.

3[6] Henrietta Morrow Speer, b. 1856, d. 1916.

4[6] Cornelia Margaret Speer, b. 1860, d. 1863.

5[6] William Lowrie Speer, b. 1863, d. in infancy.

6[6] Breading Speer, b. 1865, d. 1897. M. 1890, Frances Emma Wilson.

Issue

1[7] James Wilson Speer, b. 1892.

2[7] William Speer, b. 1893, d. 1903.

3[7] Mary Leet Speer.

5[5] George Ewing, b. 1829, d. 1909. M. 1894, Laura Creeser, b. 1856, d. 1912.

6[5] Nathaniel Ewing, b. 1831, d. 1833.

7[5] John Ewing, b. 1833, d. 1914. M. 1867, Elizabeth Marshall.

Issue

1[6] Susan Marshall Ewing, b. 1868.

2[6] Ellen Ewing, b. 1869, d. in infancy.

3[6] Gertrude Schoonmaker Ewing, b. 1872. M. 1897, James Russell.

Issue

1[7] Elizabeth Ogden Russell.

2[7] John Ewing Russell.

3[7] Caroline Russell.

4[6] Preston B. Ewing, b. 1874.

5[6] Martha P. Ewing, b. 1876. M. 1897, Robert Carson, Jr.

Issue

1[7] Robert Carson III.

6[6] Matilda B. Ewing, b. 1878, d. 1914. M. Ralph G. Kennedy.

Issue

1[7] John Ewing Kennedy.

2[7] Ralph Grant Kennedy, Jr.

3[7] Miriam Elizabeth Kennedy.

7[6] Elizabeth Marshall Ewing, b. 1880. M. 1904, John W. MacMiller.

Issue

1[7] John Walton MacMiller.

8[6] John Hoge Ewing, b. 1881.

8[5] Mary Lyon Ewing, b. 1835, d. 1904. M. 1863, Rev. Henry Woods, D. D., d. 1916.

Issue

1[6] Margaret Ewing Woods, b. 1864. M. 1892, Rev. William Beeson Hamilton.

Issue

1[7] Mary Louise Hamilton, b. 1894.

2[6] Mary Neal Woods, b. 1866.
3[6] John Ewing Woods, b. 1867. M. 1902, Mary Morgan Reed.
4[6] Sarah Wilson Woods, b. 1869, d. 1875.
5[6] Andrew Alfred Woods, b. 1872, d. 1875.
6[6] Elizabeth Speer Woods, b. 1875, d. in infancy.
7[6] Francis Henry Woods, b. 1877. M. 1919, Alethia Baird Weatherby.

9[5] Ann Ellen Ewing, b. 1837, d. 1849.
10[5] James Blaine Ewing II, b. 1839, d. 1844.
11[5] Samuel Blaine Ewing, b. 1840, d. 1915. M. 1868, Matilda Battell Marshall, b. 1847, d. 1892.

Issue

1[6] Margaret Hallock Ewing, b. 1869, d. 1900. M. 1888, Matthew Harbison Stevenson.

Issue

1[7] Marguerite Louise Stevenson, b. 1893.

2[6] William Marshall Ewing, b. 1873, d. 1913. M. Katherine Cassey Kates.
3[6] Henry Woods Ewing, b. 1876, M. 1902, Grace Emily Morse, b. 1879.

Issue

1[7] Marshall Morse Ewing, b. 1903, d. 1910.
2[7] William Morse Ewing, b. 1908.
3[7] Robert Morse Ewing, b. 1912.

Issue by Second Marriage

12[5] Clara Bascom Ewing, b. 1846, d. in infancy.
13[5] Florence Bell Ewing, b. 1858.

7[4] Robert Blaine, b. 1803, d. 1805.
8[4] James Blaine, Jr., b. 1805, d. 1848. M. 1833, Zoe de Villemont.
9[4] William Hoge Blaine, b. 1807, d. 1840.
10[4] Samuel Lyon Blaine, b. 1809, d. 1883. M. 1840, Anna Coons, b. 1819, d. 1899.

Issue

1[5] Ellen Ewing Blaine, b. 1841, d. 1916. M. 1864, Gen'l. James L. Botsford, b. 1834, d. 1898.

Issue

1[6] Anna Blaine Botsford, b. 1864, d. 1866.
2[6] Ella Kirtland Botsford, b. 1869. M. 1889, Frederick H. Wick, b. 1865.

Issue

1[7] Alma Wick, b. 1889. M. 1914, Commander Elmer Wayne Tod.

Issue

1[8] Alma Wayne Tod, b. 1915.

2[8] Frederick Wick Tod, b. 1916.

3[6] James Lawrence Botsford, b. 1875, d. 1913.

2[5] Eliza Coons Blaine, b. 1842, d. 1897. M. 1862, John Claypool, b. 1833.

Issue

1[6] Samuel Blaine Claypool, b. 1864, d. 1904. M. 1886, Dorothy Richards, b. 1862.

Issue

1[7] George Westerman Claypool, b. 1895. M.

2[6] John Blayney Claypool, b. 1869. M. 1897, Minnie E. Adams.

3[6] George Lawrence Claypool, b. 1871. M. 1901, Mary Charlotte Carothers, b. 1880.

4[6] James Botsford Claypool, b. 1876. M. 1895, Belle Montgomery, b. 1879. M. 2d, 1908, Anzoletta Saunders, b. 1880.

Issue by First Marriage

1[7] Blaine Montgomery Claypool, b. 1902.

Issue by Second Marriage

1[7] John Burford Claypool, b. 1910.

2[7] Pearl H. Claypool, b. 1911.

3[5] John Ewing Blaine, b. 1845. M. 1871, Nannie Chamberlain McGranaghan, b. 1850, d. 1918.

Issue

1[6] William McGranaghan Blaine, M. D., b. 1872.

2[6] John Ewing Blaine, Jr., b. 1876. M. 1906, Margaret Andrews Bassett, b. 1881.

Issue

1[7] John Ewing Blaine III, b. 1907.

2[7] George Bassett Blaine, b. 1911.

3[7] William McGranaghan Blaine II, b. 1914.

3[6] Anna Coons Blaine.

4[5] Malnor Coons Blaine, b. 1846, d. 1896. M. 1874, Mary Phister, b. 1848, d. 1897.

Issue

1[6] Mary Phister Blaine, b. 1885, d. 1896.

5[5] Charles Coons Blaine, b. 1850, M. 1875, Willie Aline Ruffner, b. 1849, d. 1917.

Issue

1[6] Joel Ruffner Blaine, b. 1876, d. in infancy.

2[6] Samuel Lyon Blaine, b. 1878, d. in infancy.

3[6] Anna Coons Blaine, b. 1879. M. 1910, Lynwood S. Connell.

Issue

1[7] Lynwood Blaine Connell, b. 1914.

4^6 Marye Ruffner Blaine, b. 1882.

5^6 Ephraim Robert Blaine, b. 1883. M. 1910, Isabel Robertson.

Issue

1^7 Isabel Blaine, b. 1912.

2^7 Jane Ruffner, Blaine, b. 1914.

3^7 Robert Willard Blaine, b. 1918.

6^6 Charles Augustus Blaine, b. 1885. M. 1911, May Ethel Robertson.

Issue

1^7 Charles Augustus Blaine, Jr., b. 1915.

7^6 David Lewis Blaine, b. 1887, d. 1889.

6^5 George James Blaine, b. 1853, d. 1854.

7^5 William Hoge Blaine, b. 1855. M. 1886, Fannie O. White.

8^5 Ephraim Robert Blaine, b. 1858, d. 1911. M. 1884, Fanny Browning Owens.

9^5 Samuel Lyon Blaine, Jr., b. 1862, d. 1910.

11^4 Ann Lyon Blaine, b. 1812, d. 1891. M. 1842, Rev. James Dinsmore Mason, b. 1812, d. 1890.

Issue

1^5 James Blaine Mason, b. 1844. M. 1870, Mary Brown Sample.

Issue

1^6 Hugh Sample Mason, b. 1871. M. 1905, Margaret Leeston Smith, b. 1883.

2^6 Anna Blaine Mason, b. 1875. M. 1907, Edwin McAfee Haldeman, b. 1876.

3^6 Jane Sample Mason, b. 1877, d. 1879.

4^6 James Dinsmore Mason, b. 1880.

2^5 Sarah Ellen Mason, b. 1845, d. 1849.

3^5 Thomas Stockton Mason, b. 1848, d. 1862.

4^5 Margaret Blaine Mason, b. 1850, d. 1889. M. 1872, William La Venture, b. 1844.

Issue

1^6 Mary Belle La Venture, b. 1873. M. 1892, Ralph Warren Cram, b. 1869.

Issue

1^7 Herbert Mason Cram, b. 1893, d. 1899.

2^7 Eloise Blaine Cram, b. 1896.

3^7 Margaret Cram, b. 1900.

4^7 Mary Deming Cram, b. 1903.

5^7 Ralph LaVenture Cram, b. 1906.

2^6 Margaret Baily La Venture, b. 1874. M. 1910, William Henry Herrick, b. 1855.

Issue

1^7 Margaret Elizabeth Herrick b. 1911.

3^6 William Mason La Venture, b. 1875. M. 1898, Bessie Anderson, Burrows, b. 1873.

Issue

1^7 Mildred La Venture, b. 1901.

2^7 William Burrows La Venture, b. 1905.

4^6 Anna Blaine La Venture, b. 1882.

5^6 Amy Catherine La Venture, b. 1884.

5^5 Anna Belle Mason, b. 1853, d. 1912. M. 1875, Robert Hunter Nott, b. 1850.

Issue

1^6 Benjamin Blaine Nott, b. 1876.

2^6 Elizabeth Dinsmore Nott, b. 1878.

3^6 Susan Benedict Nott, b. 1881. M. 1908, Hugh Cassell Barr, b. 1879.

Issue

1^7 Hugh Nott Barr, b. 1912.

4^6 Lilly Garrett Nott, b. 1888. M. 1913, Clarence M. Cochrane, b. 1881.

6^5 John Burrows Mason, b. 1856. M. 1875, Juliette Elizabeth Slack, b. 1856.

Issue

1^6 Anna Luella Mason, b. 1876.

2^6 Margaret Belle Mason, b. 1878. M. 1903, Philip Viele Janes, M. D.

Issue

1^7 Hector Mason Janes, b. 1904.

2^7 Mary Elizabeth Janes, b. 1907.

3^6 John Pierpont Mason, b. 1881. M. 1908, Stella H. Elliott.

Issue

1^7 Jane Elizabeth Mason, b. 1910.

2^7 John Elliott Mason, b. 1912.

4^6 Emilie Blaine Mason, b. 1886. M. 1911, John Scott Hamilton.

Issue

1^7 John Scott Hamilton, Jr., b. 1912.

2^3 Rebecca Blaine, b. 1767, d. 1769.

3^3 Robert Blaine, b. 1769, d. 1826. M. 1791, Anna Susanna Metzger, b. 1772, d. 1853.

Issue

1^4 Rebecca Blaine, b. 1792, d. 1836. M. 1818, Rev. Jeremiah Chamberlain, D. D., b. 1794, d. 1861—He M. 2d, Catherine Metzger.

Issue

1^5 Susan Chamberlain.

2^5 Mary Chamberlain.

3^5 Ellen Chamberlain.

4^5 Martha Chamberlain.

5^5 Clarissa Chamberlain.

6^5 John Chamberlain.

2^4 Anna S. Blaine, b. 1795, d. 1877. M. 1820, Samuel Alexander.

Issue

1^5 Robert Alexander, d. in infancy.

2^5 Jane Byers Alexander, b. 1825, d. 1891. M. 1856, James Wilson Henderson, b. 1824, d. 1880.

Issue

1^6 Samuel Alexander Henderson, b. 1858, d. 1886.

2^6 William Miller Henderson, b. 1864.

3^4 Ephraim Blaine, M. D., b. 1796, d. 1835.

4^4 Ellinor Blaine, b. 1798, d. 1839. M. Levi Wheaton, b. 1796, d. 1824. M. 2d, 1831, John Hays, b. 1794, d. 1854.

Issue by First Marriage

1^5 Ellen Blaine Wheaton.

2^5 Mary Blaine Wheaton.

Issue by Second Marriage

1^5 Robert Blaine Hays, b. 1831, d. 1865.

2^5 Mary Wheaton Hays, b. 1835, d. 1898. M. 1855, Richard Oden Mullikin, b. 1827.

Issue

1^6 Sophia Margaret Mullikin, b. 1855.

2^6 Richard Hays Mullikin, d. in infancy.

3^6 Oden Mullikin, d. in infancy.

3^5 John Hays, b. 1837. M. 1865, Jane Van Ness Smead.

Issue

1^6 Anna Alexander Hays, b. 1867.

2^6 John Hays, b. 1869, d. 1870.

3^6 Elizabeth Smead Hays, b. 1871. M. 1894, John Chalmers DeCosta, Jr,. b. 1871.

Issue

1^7 Meigs De Costa, b. 1895, d. in infancy.

2^7 John Chalmers De Costa, b. 1896.

3^7 Jane Van Ness De Costa, b. 1898.

4^6 George Metzger Hays, b. 1873. M. 1902, Helen Adele Hocker.

Issue

1^7 John Hays, Jr., b. 1903.

2^7 Ephraim Blaine Hays, b. 1906.

5^6 Raphael Smead Hays, b. 1875. M. 1902, Elizabeth Lindsay Gardner.

Issue

1^7 Edward Gardner Hays, b. 1903.

2^{7} Jane Van Ness Hays, b. 1907.
3^{7} Ann Gordon Hays, b. 1910.
6^{8} Ellinor Blaine Hays, b. 1884.
5^{4} Mary Blaine, b. 1800, d. 1887. M. 1832, Rev. Adam Gilchrist.

Issue

1^{5} Son, d. in infancy.
2^{5} Susan Blaine Gilchrist, b. 1834, d. 1859.
3^{5} Hester Maria Gilchrist, b. 1836, d. 1838.
4^{5} Fanny Perry Gilchrist, b. 1838, d. 1901. M. 1859, John McNair Baker, b. 1821, d. 1892.

Issue

1^{6} Susan Gilchrist Baker, b. 1860. M. 1882, Robert Harrison Jones.

Issue

1^{7} James McNair Jones, b. 1863, d. in infancy.
2^{7} Robert Harrison Jones, Jr., b. 1884. M. 1910, Kate Waldo.

Issue

1^{8} Abbegence Waldo Jones, b. 1912.
2^{8} Robert Harrison Jones III, b. 1913.
3^{8} Nancy Waldo Jones, b. 1915.
4^{8} Slaton Martin Jones, b. 1916.
3^{7} Francis Gilchrist Jones, b. 1886. M. 1911, Lucia Brock Jeter.

Issue

1^{8} Susan Baker Jones, b. 1912.
4^{7} Joseph Maybank Jones, b. 1888, d. 1908.
5^{7} James Baker Jones, b. 1893. M. 1912, Ethel Almand.

Issue

1^{8} Ethel Almand Jones, b. 1913.
2^{8} James Baker Jones, b. 1915.
2^{6} Fannie Gilchrist Baker, b. 1862. M. 1883, John N. C. Stockton.

Issue

1^{7} William Tennent Stockton, b. 1887. M. 1918, Nell Waldo.

Issue

1^{8} William Tennent Stockton, Jr., b. 1918.
2^{7} Gilchrist Baker Stockton, b. 1890.
3^{7} Frances Baker Stockton, b. 1892. M. 1911, J. Walker Godwin.

Issue

1^{8} Frances Stockton Godwin, b. 1914.
4^{7} Margeret Stockton, b. 1894. M. 1915, John Henry Blount.

Issue

1^8 Margaret Stockton Blount,
2^8 Jean Stockton Blount, } twins, b. 1916.

5^7 Jean Stockton, b. 1896. M. 1917, Herman E. Ulmer.

6^7 Julia Telfair Stockton, b. 1901.

3^6 Adam Gilchrist Baker, b. 1863, d. in infancy.

4^6 James McCallum Baker, b. 1865, d. in infancy.

5^6 William Hoge Baker, b. 1868. M. 1895, Kate Le Grand Graves.

Issue

1^7 Edward Le Grand Graves Baker, b. 1896, d. 1900.

2^7 James McCallum Baker, b. 1897.

6^6 James Duncan Baker, b. 1870.

7^6 Robert Alexander Baker, b. 1874. M. 1901, Blanche Porter.

Issue

1^7 Frances Clementine Baker, b. 1904.

2^7 Helen Virginia Baker, b. 1907.

3^7 Francis Gilchrist Baker, b. 1909.

6^4 James Blaine, b. 1801, d. 1803.

7^4 Jane Blaine, b. 1804, d. 1806.

8^4 Isabella Blaine, b. 1806, d. in infancy.

4^3 John Blaine,
5^3 Isabella Blaine, } twins, b. 1770, d. in infancy.

6^3 Elizabeth Blaine, b. 1771, d. in infancy.

Issue by Second Marriage

1^3 Ephraim Blaine, Jr., b. ——, d. in infancy.

2^2 ALEXANDER BLAINE M.

Issue

1^3 Mary Blaine, b. 1784, d. 1818. M. 1804, Rev. Matthew Brown, D. D., b. 1776, d. 1853.

Issue

1^4 Elizabeth Brown, b. 1806, d. 1858. M. 1828, Rev. David Hunter Riddle, D. D., b. 1805, d. 1888.

Issue

1^5 Susan Nourse Riddle, b. 1834, d. 1916.

2^5 Rev. Matthew Brown Riddle, D. D., b. 1836, d. 1916. M. 1862, Anna Walther, b. 1845.

Issue

1^6 Mary Moorhead Riddle, b. 1865. M. 1881, Rt. Rev. Herman Page.

Issue

1^7 Herman Page, Jr., b. 1882.

2^6 Walther Riddle, b. 1873.

3^6 Susanne Riddle, b. 1874. M. Russell Sturgis Paine.

3^5 Katherine Burton Riddle, b. 1839, d. 1911. M. 1862, Guysbert Bogart Vroom.

Issue

1^6 Elizabeth Riddle Vroom, b. 1864. M. 1885, Rev. William W. Jordan, D. D.

Issue

1^7 Guysbert Bogart Vroom Jordan, b. 1886.

2^7 Arthur Stanwood Jordan.

4^5 Elizabeth Riddle, b. 1844. M. 1867, Rev. Meade Creighton Williams, D. D.

Issue

1^6 David Riddle Williams, b. 1869. M. Olive Brooks.

Issue

1^7 Brooks Williams.

2^7 Elizabeth Riddle Williams.

2^6 Jesse Lynch Williams, b. 1871. M. Alice Laidlaw.

Issue

1^7 Henry Meade Williams.

2^7 Jesse Lynch Williams, Jr.

3^7 Laidlaw Williams.

3^6 Tyrrel Williams, b. 1875. M. Nell Niedringhouse.

Issue

1^7 Meade Williams, b. 1912.

4^6 Susan Creighton Williams, b. 1877. M. V. Nott Porter.

Issue

1^7 Valentine Porter, b. 1915.

5^6 Burton Williams, b. 1882.

5^5 Rev. David Hoge Riddle, b. 1846, d. 1912.

6^5 Henry Alexander Riddle, b. 1849. M. 1874, Martha Granford Hunter.

Issue

1^6 Martha Hunter Riddle, b. 1875, d. 1876.

2^6 Elizabeth Brown Riddle, b. 1877.

3^6 David Hunter Riddle, b. 1879.

4^6 Edmund Hunter Riddle, b. 1881. M. Mary Blanche Bard.

5^6 Henry Alexander Riddle, Jr., b. 1885. M. Frances King Ritchie.

Issue

1^7 Lindsay Ritchie Riddle, b. 1914.

2^7 Martha Elizabeth Riddle, b. 1916.

6^6 Robert Forest Riddle, b. 1890.

2^4 Alexander Blaine Brown, D. D., b. 1808, d. 1863. M. 1833, Elizabeth Finley Nevins, b. 1811, d. 1897.

Issue

1^5 John Nevins Brown, b. 1836, d. 1905. M. 1869, Mary Bell Van Ewan, b. 1850, d. 1911.

Issue

1^6 Samuel Van Ewan Brown, d. in infancy.
2^6 Elizabeth Nevins Brown, d. in infancy.
3^6 Marcia Brown, M. 1896, Rev. R. H. Coulter.

Issue

1^7 Nevins Brown Coulter.

4^6 Mamie Brown, b. 1881.
5^6 Blanche N. Brown, b. 1886.

3^4 Henry Hoffman Brown, b. 1838, d. 1898. M. 1869, Ella M. Sweeney.

Issue

1^5 Alexander Blaine Brown, b. 1870. M. 1906. Alma Park.
2^5 Sarah Roberts Brown, b. 1872. M. 1905, Frank J. Gillespie.

Issue

1^6 Franklin B. Gillespie.

3^5 Alice J. Brown, b. 1874, d. 1894.
4^5 Harry H. Brown, b. 1878, d. 1913.
5^5 Elizabeth N. Brown, b. 1881, d. 1913.
6^5 William F. Brown, b. 1885.
7^5 Mary Houston Brown, b. 1889.

4^4 William Ferguson Brown, b. 1842, M. 1874, Mary Houston.
5^4 Mary Blaine Brown, b. 1847.
6^4 Alexander Blaine Brown, b. 1850.
7^4 Matthew Brown, b. 1853, d. 1876.
8^4 David Finley Brown, b. 1855. M. 1884, Elizabeth Caldwell, d. 1887. M. 2d, 1899, Carrie Roland.

Issue

1^5 Elizabeth Ruth Brown.

2^3 Elizabeth Blaine. M. Rev. Francis Herron, D. D., b. 1774, d. 1860.

Issue

1^4 Eliza Herron. M. George Shiras.

Issue

1^5 Francis H. Shiras.
2^5 George Shiras. M.

Issue

1^6 George Shiras III, b. 1859. M. Frances White, b. 1866.

Issue

1^7 Ellen W. Shiras, b. 1886.

2^7 George P. Shiras, b. 1890.

2^6 Winfield K. Shiras, b. 1860. M. Clara Childs, b. 1872.

Issue

1^7 Winfield K. Shiras, Jr., b. 1900.
2^7 Ann McD. Shiras, b. 1903.

3^5 Oliver Shiras.

2^4 Mary Herron. M. Rev. John M. Smith.
3^4 Jane Herron. M. Rev. Aaron Williams.

Issue

1^5 James Herron Williams.
2^5 Frances Herron Williams.
3^5 Elizabeth Herron Williams. M. Lewis H. Stewart.

Issue

1^6 Isabella H. Stewart.
2^6 Lewis H. Stewart, Jr.

4^5 James Addison Williams.
5^5 Mary Herron Williams. M. D. Leet Wilson, b. 1840, d. 1916.

Issue

1^6 Harriet Preble Wilson. M. Thomas Patterson.

Issue

1^7 Robert Lee Patterson.

2^6 Luther Halsey Wilson. M. Martha O. Cook.

4^4 John Herron.
5^4 Rebecca Herron.
6^4 Isabel Herron. M. William Hoge.

Issue

1^5 William Hoge, Jr.

3^3 Ephraim A. Blaine., d. 1826. M. 1816, Elizabeth Scull.

Issue

1^4 John Scull Blaine, b. 1819, d. 1898.
2^4 Edward Scull Blaine.

3^2 WILLIAM BLAINE. M. ————————.

Issue

1^3 Mary (Polly) Blaine, b. 1773, d. 1837. M. 1798, Samuel McCord, b. 1770, d. 1825.

Issue

1^4 Mary Ann McCord, b. 1798.
2^4 William McCord, b. 1799.

3[4] John Linn McCord, b. 1802, d. 1802.
4[4] Samuel McCord, b. 1803, d. 1832.
5[4] Isabel McCord, b. 1805.
6[4] Elizabeth Thompson McCord, b. 1807, d. 1840.
7[4] Ephraim Blaine McCord, b. 1810, d. 1828.
8[4] James McCord, b. 1812, d. 1834.
9[4] Alexander McCord, b. 1814, d. 1817.

2[3] Alexander T. Blaine, b. 1776, d. 1817. M. Rosanna McCord, b. 1779, d. 1830.

Issue

1[4] Margaret M. Blaine, b. 1798, d. 1858. M. James Mills.

Issue

1[5] Royal A. B. Mills. M. Eliza Neeley.

Issue

1[6] Frederick Mills.
2[6] James Mills.
3[6] Jennie Mills.

2[5] Mary Mills. M. Harvey D. Selkregg.

Issue

1[6] James M. Selkregg.
2[6] Harriet M. Selkregg.
3[6] Leslie Selkregg.
4[6] George Selkregg.

3[5] Margaret Mills. M. William Selkregg.

Issue

1[6] William Selkregg.
2[6] Royal Selkregg.

4[5] John Marcellus Mills. M. Maranna Haynes.

Issue

1[6] Royal J. Mills.
2[6] Florence M. Mills.
3[6] Frank Mills.
4[6] John M. Mills.
5[6] Anna J. Mills.
6[6] Burton C. Mills.

2[4] Nancy B. Blaine, b. 1800. M. William Crawford.

Issue

1[5] Alexander Blaine Crawford. M. Mary Simons.

Issue

1[6] Charles Crawford.

2^6 Rose Crawford.
3^6 Harriet Crawford.
4^6 Bertha Crawford.
5^6 Annie Crawford.
6^6 William Blaine Crawford.

2^5 Thomas Childs Crawford. M. Ruth Wilcox.

Issue

1^6 Minnie Crawford.
2^6 William Crawford.
3^6 Albert Crawford.
4^6 Frank Crawford.
5^6 Ella M. Crawford.

3^5 Rosanna Mary Crawford.
4^5 William Alexander Crawford. M. Sophie Caughey.

Issue

1^6 Kate Crawford.
2^6 Miles C. Crawford.

5^5 Harriet Newel Crawford.
6^5 James Blaine Crawford.
7^5 Josephine Crawford. M. Nelson Mills.

Issue

1^6 Maud B. Mills.
2^6 Jessie J. Mills.
3^6 Nannie A. Mills.
4^6 Beth C. Mills.

3^4 Mary (Polly) Blaine, b. 1802, d. 1865. M. Joseph Young Moorhead, b. 1795, d. 1880.

Issue

1^5 Rosanna J. Moorhead, b. 1825, d. 1893. M. John W. McLane, b. 1820, d. 1862.

Issue

1^6 Mary M. McLane, b. 1858. M. William Parsons.
2^6 Jessie McLane, b. 1860. M. Theodore Bruback.
3^6 Rose McLane, b. 1862. M. Arthur Frazier.

2^5 Margaret Mills Moorhead, b. 1827, d. 1872. M. Samuel Tate Moorhead, b. 1827.
3^5 Mary Robinson Moorhead, b. 1831, d. 1865. M. John B. Moorhead, b. 1829.
4^5 Joseph Alexander Moorhead, b. 1834.
5^5 Nancy Crawford Moorhead, b. 1838. M. George Perkins, M. D. b. 1831, d. 1865.
6^5 Matilda Neeley Moorhead, b. 1841. M. Benjamin C. Crary.
7^5 Caroline Josephine Moorhead, b. 1847. M. William Oxtoby.

4^4 Ephraim W. M. Blaine, b. 1804, d. 1858. M. Eliza Smedley.

Issue

1[5] William A. Blaine.
2[5] Emma Blaine. M. Henry A. Froos.
3[5] Arthur E. Blaine.
4[5] Alexander T. Blaine.
5[5] Anna Blaine.
6[5] Pierce C. Blaine.

5[4] William A. Blaine, b. 1807, d. 1851. M. Martha Hall, d. 1852.
6[4] James Blaine, b. 1809. M. Lucinda Crary.

Issue

1[5] William C. Blaine. M. Caroline Gilmore.
2[5] Mary Rose Blaine. M. Isaac Case.
3[5] Joseph A. Blaine.
4[5] Isabel D. Blaine.
5[5] Margaret M. Blaine.
6[5] James Blaine.
7[5] Frank Blaine.
8[5] Willis Blaine.
9[5] Caroline Blaine.

7[4] Alexander W. Blaine, b. 1812, d. 1878. M. 1842, Sarah A. Platt, b. 1820, d. 1867. M. 2d, Elizabeth Veech, b. 1833, d. 1911.

Issue by First Marriage

1[5] Alice Elizabeth Blaine, b. 1843. M. 1874, William Andrew Robinson, b. 1830, d. 1902.

Issue

1[6] Alice Robinson, b. 1876.
2[6] Alexander Blaine Robinson, b. 1878. M. 1912, Jane Boyd Hill.

Issue

1[7] Elizabeth Jane Robinson, b. 1914.
2[7] Alice Blaine Robinson, b. 1915.

3[6] William Andrew Robinson III, b. 1880. M. 1907, Emma Chambers Humbird.

Issue

1[7] Anica Barlow Robinson, b. 1907.
2[7] William Andrew Robinson IV, b. 1909.
3[7] David Robinson, b. 1914.

2[5] George Whiteside Blaine, b. 1849. M. Anna Hampson.

Issue

1[6] Ruth Blaine, b. 1877, d. 1879.

3[5] Mary Rose Blaine, b. 1852, d. 1912. M. 1872, Joseph McCord, d. 1913,

Issue

1[6] Florence Blaine McCord, b. 1874.

2^6 Ruth Alice McCord, b. 1881.

8^4 Isabel A. Blaine, b. 1814. M. Thomas Dickson.

Issue

1^5 Alexander T. Dickson. M. Julia Rosier.

9^4 Joseph T. Blaine, b. 1817, d. 1844. M. Adele Freeman.

3^3 Isabella Blaine. M. 1808, William Anderson.

Issue

1^4 William Anderson.
2^4 Alexander Blaine Anderson.
3^4 Margaret Anderson.
4^4 Rebecca Anderson.
5^4 John B. Anderson.

4^3 William Blaine.
5^3 Ephraim Blaine.
6^3 James Armstrong Blaine.

4^2 ELEANOR BLAINE. M. Samuel Lyon.

Issue

1^3 Margaret Lyon, M. James Blaine, b. 1766. Son of Col. Ephraim Blaine. (For further record see James Blaine 1^3.)
2^3 Isabella Lyon. M. William Hoge. M. 2d, Alexander Reed
3^3 John Lyon.
4^3 Nancy Lyon.
5^3 Rebecca Lyon. M. James McPherson Russell.

Issue

1^4 Alexander Lyon Russell. M. Caroline Jane King. M. 2d, Elizabeth Fisher.

Issue

1^5 James McPherson Russell.
2^5 Ellen Russell. M. John Craig Harvey.
3^5 Rebecca Lyon Russell.
4^5 Son. d. in infancy.
5^5 Caroline Russell.
6^5 Elizabeth King Russell. M. William Ross.

Issue

1^6 Russell Ross.
2^6 Janet Ross.
7^5 William King Russell.
8^5 Maria Paxton Russell.
9^5 Alexander Lyon Russell.

10^5 Kate Curtin Russell.
11^5 Ida Russell.
12^5 Fisher Russell.

2^4 Ellen Blaine Russell. M. Robert Milligan.

Issue

1^5 Alexander Reed Milligan.
2^5 Isabella Reed Milligan, d. 1918. M. Benjamin L. Coleman, M. D., d. 1916.

Issue

1^6 Eleanor Russell Coleman. M. 1918, Meredith Johnston.
2^6 Son, d. in infancy.
3^6 Robert Milligan Coleman. M. Elsie Stoll.

Issue

1^7 Willy Cromwell Coleman.

3^4 Samuel Lyon Russell. M. Nannie Reamer. M. 2d, Emily Robert, Montgomery.

Issue

1^5 James Christian Russell.

2^5 Nannie Rebecca Russell. M. J. H. Longenecker.

Issue

1^6 Samuel Russell Longenecker.
2^6 Ralph Longenecker.
3^6 Charles Longenecker.

3^5 Montgomery Longenecker Russell. M. Mary Van Meter.

Issue

1^6 Samuel Lyon Russell.

4^6 Eliza Morehead Russell.
5^6 Isabella Reed Russell.
6^6 Emily Florence Russell.
7^6 Eleanor Lyon Russell.
8^6 Samuel Lyon Russell.

4^4 Anne Lyon Russell. M. James King, M. D.

Issue

1^5 Winslow Dudley King.
2^5 James Russell King.
3^5 John Lyon King.
4^5 Annie Lyon King. M. William Scott.

Issue

1^6 James King Scott.
2^6 Eleanor Scott.
3^6 John Scott.
4^6 William Scott.

5^5 Euphemia Bakewell King.

5^4 John Lyon Russell. M. Elizabeth Snowden Ogden.

Issue

1^5 Ogden Russell.
2^5 Lyon Russell.
3^5 Blaine Russell.
4^5 Caroline O'Fallon Russell.
5^5 James McPherson Russell.

6^4 James Russell.
7^4 Algernon Sidney Russell.
8^4 William Hoge Russell. M. Effie McElheron Shriver.

Issue

1^5 Jacob Shriver Russell.
2^5 James McPherson Russell.
3^5 Effie Shriver Russell. M. Thomas P. Anschutz.
4^5 Nannie Lyon Russell. M. Eugene Hildreth.
5^5 Eliza Sprigg Russell.

9^4 Mary McPherson Russell. M. Frederick Benedict.

Issue

1^5 Effie Russell Benedict.
2^5 John Pierre Benedict.

6^3 Samuel Lyon. M. Nancy Campbell.

5^2 MARGARET BLAINE.
6^2 AGNES BLAINE.
7^2 MARY BLAINE.
8^2 ISABELLA BLAINE.
9^2 JAMES SCADDON BLAINE

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